Britannia Triumphalis;

A BRIEF

HISTORY

OF THE

WARRES

AND OTHER

STATE-AFFAIRS

OF

Great Britain.

From the Death of the late KING, to the Dissolution of the last Parliament.

Vide quam repentè tempus res mutat humanas,
Tempora mutantur, nos & mutamur in illis.

LONDON,
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TO THE READER.

Courteous READER,

I Here present unto thy view a rude and imperfect draught of those notable Occurrences, strange Revolutions, various Contingencies, and wonderfull Transmigra-

tions that have happened in this little corner of the Earth for these five years last past; which although peradventure they may be imbased by the course and mean allay of this impolisht dresse; yet in this as in all other Histories, you may finde some things which may aut prodesse, aut delectare, *either profit or delight thee: One wisely and truly calls History* the faithfull preserver of things past, and

and the certain prophet of things to come. *First here is related the Fall of one of the Mightiest Monarchs in* Europe, *and in Him of Monarchy it self, with the severall designes and transactions that were set on foot for the instating of his Sonne in the Throne, and the fruitlesse events thereof. The Conquest of* Scotland. *The Reducing of* Ireland. *The Revolt of the* Carybe Islands,

and

and the Reducing there-
of; and of the Islands of
Scilly, Jersey *and* Man.
The Breach between
England *and the* United Provinces, *and all*
the memorable Sea-fights
that ensued thereupon.
The Dissolution of the
(commonly called) ever-
lasting Parliament. The
Calling another Assembly
or Parliament, with the
manner and cause of the
dissolution thereof. The
Lord Generall made
Lord

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, *&c. the Solemnities uſed therein, his Reception and Entertainment in the City of* London; *Other things of leſſe moment are interwoven and promiſcuouſly mingled up and down the Book, as the nature thereof requireth; all which as to matter and form, I leave to thy impartiall judgement, there to be arraign'd and condemn'd according to*

the

the nature of the offence; and withall I requeſt thee, that with patience thou wilt paſſe by ſuch faults as have eſcaped the Preſſe, whether verball, ſyllabicall or literall, and ſo farewell.

A Compendious NARRATIVE of the most Important Affairs of *Great Britain*, from the Death of the late KING to the Dissolution of the last PARLIAMENT.

AS to the externall Causes of the many evils and miseries wherewith this Nation has been afflicted for these few years past, much might be said, but the chief I have reduc'd to the following Heads.

The first and generall Cause was the Sinnes of the People, who (taking a surfet of ease, plenty and pleasure) and growing wanton thereby, gaz'd after novelty (that I.

magneticall attraction of the Plebeian rout) and as discontented with their present condition, sought felicity in things they wanted, and were still unsatisfied even in the accomplishment thereof: whence is occasioned the hatred of tranquillity, the desire of motion, the loathing of present things, and seeking after future.

Malv. Rom.

2. Another principall Cause was the lamentable corruptions of the Court, not inferior in vice to the most infamous Court in Europe, not excelling in any thing that might be called virtuous, but inur'd themselves to a soft and luxurious life, abounding in all manner of voluptuous and effeminate pleasures, rejecting the more noble dictates of nature and grace, not atchieving any one enterprise, that might render them either feared abroad or loved at home: but still wanting fuell for the fire of their prodigality,

prodigality, daily invented some new and indirect courses and wayes to torment the people; whose jealousies and fears encreasing with their grievances, brought forth a most bloudy intestine warre, which ended not but in the subversion of Church and State, as then established, *viz.* Episcopacy and Monarchy, the Head of both being cut off and the Bodies discomfited. And though the King was judged to be the Patron of those many innovations and miscarriages that befell the Church and Commonwealth, yet I am fully perswaded they proceeded not from the depravednesse of his will, but the flexibility of his nature, overwhelm'd by his pernicious Councell, by which he seem'd of a lesser magnitude then otherwise he would have done; yet was he not the worst although the most unfortunate of Princes: and in him ended Monarchy, but

not the miſeries of theſe Nations: for after ſome years civil (and yet unnaturall) warre betwixt King and Parliament, they at length terminated in the vanquiſhing of his Armies, the ſurpriſall, captivity and death of his Perſon, upon a ſcaffold before his Palace of White-Hall, *Jan.* 30th 1648.

3. The third and laſt Cauſe which I ſhall mention (though not the leaſt, was the Pride, Avarice, Ambition and ſlothfulneſſe of the Clergy, who not only ſtarv'd their flocks by withholding the ſpirituall food of their ſouls, but alſo tormented their bodies, by exhauſting and ſucking their bodily ſubſtance, inſomuch that the Nation groaned under the burden of their abominable corruptions, who ſhould have been the examples and leading-cards of piety and ſanctity: yet did the popular fury contribute more to the confuſion of their Hierarchy, then

then all their Crimes put together; nor were they cry'd down with more heat, then afterwards cry'd up, verifying that of the Poet,

Quid populi tibi voce places? ſæpe optima cæcus,
Dat vitio, & temerè deteriora probat. *Mori Epigr.*

Having now hinted out unto you the Cauſes of our Warres and the diſtractions that follow'd (the beginning, progreſſe and concluſion thereof, to the beheading of the King, being accurately and briefly deſcribed by another hand) I ſhall proceed to that which remains. *May's Brev.*

No ſooner was this mighty Prince bereaved of his life and dignity in ſuch ſort as is before related, but Monarchy (the darling of the multitude) was voted chargeable, unneceſſary and uſeleſſe, and the Government was reſolv'd into that of a Commonwealth.

Yet this mutation happened not

for want of ſuch as by a lineall deſcent, and according to the uſage of this Nation, might pretend a Title to the Crown: for there was a plentifull Iſſue of the late King (both Male and Female) then ſurviving, but from ſome other politicall reaſons beſt known to the then ſwaying Powers, the which added and miniſtred hopes equall to the diſcontents of the people.

Now *Charles* (though eldeſt Sonne of the late King) inherited little ſave the misfortunes of his Father, and what elſe he could chaulk out with his Sword; yet his greateſt hopes and expectations were from *Ireland*, where the ſeverall factions united, proclaim'd him King, and bent their whole ſtrength againſt the Intereſt of the Commonwealth of *England*; and in ſhort ſpace became ſo formidable, and prevail'd ſo much, that they poſſeſt all the ſtrong holds of that

Country

Country (*Dublin* and *Londonderry* excepted) both which were straitly befieg'd, the former by an Army of 22000. men under the Marq. of *Ormond*, the latter by a party of the *Irish* Rebels: he had likewise adjoyning to the territories of *England*, the Islands of *Scilly*, *Jersey* and *Man*, which yet advantag'd him no more then by nourishing a few small Picaroons to infest the narrow seas.

But his affairs in *Ireland* were no sooner at this height, but they begun as suddenly to decline; for there being about 3000. Horse and Foot safely landed at *Dublin* (as the forlorne of a greater body) they were join'd with what other Forces they could then make, all which made not above 9000. at the utmost, and commanded by the valiant and never to be forgotten Coll. *Mich. Jones*, sallied forth, and not only rais'd the siege, but routed

the whole Army of the Marq. of *Ormond*, himſelf hardly eſcaping, about 2000. were ſlain in the place and in the purſuit, ſome thouſands were taken Priſoners, as likewiſe all their Ordinance, Ammunition, Carriages, Proviſion, with great ſtore of rich Booty. To adde to their declining ſtate, and help forward the deſtruction of theſe grand confæderates, who were thus defeated in the midſt of their mighty Attempts and huge imaginations, *Oliver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland* landed at *Dublin* with a powerfull Army (about the midſt of *Aug.* 1649.) well accommodated for the accompliſhment of that enterpriſe ſo happily began. And firſt he laid ſiege to *Drogheda*, and in ſmall time (though with ſome difficulty and loſſe) took it by ſtorm; and that he might chaſtiſe their obſtinacy, and ſtrike terror into other Garriſons, put to the ſword

Generall *Cromwell* landed in *Ireland* *Aug.* 1649

ſword all that were found in Armes, which were about 3000. preſently after which there fell into his hands many other Garriſons, ſome by force, others by ſurrender, *viz. Trim, Dundalke*, the *Nury*, *Wexford*, *Roſſe*, *Bandonbridge*, *Kingſale*, *Paſſage-fort*, with many more too tedious to relate. In other parts of *Ireland*, ſeverall Garriſons of the Enemy were taken, and many conſiderable Parties were routed by others of the Parliaments Chieftains, *viz.* the Lord *Broghill*, Sr *Charles Coot*, Coll. *Venables*, Coll. *Jones* and others; and though this People have been ſtill on the loſing hand, yet have they held out in Boggs and faſtneſſes even to this day; whereby we ſee, that the vanquiſhing this Nation, was not ſo feaſible as in the dayes of *Henry* the ſecond, who made it but a winters work to reduce and ſubject the people thereof: A thing ſcarce credible (ſayes

our

Dan Chro. our Author) that a Country so populous, a Nation of that disposition, should not lift up a hand to defend it self! But it seems (saith he) they were wholly unacquainted with such strange kind of fights, or such weapons; insomuch that the terror thereof laid them prostrate to the overrunner; but though the winning of that Nation was accomplisht with so much ease, yet in the keeping thereof was more difficulty and cost. In short, The Affairs of the Catholick and other their confederate party moulder'd and declin'd more and more, to the great grief and disheartning of the Royall Party.

Virginia and the *Carybe* Islands revolt.

Much about this time hapned a generall defection of the English Plantations from their obedience to the Parliament, *viz. Virginia* and the *Carybe* Islands: Where, in the ardency of Popular fury, Liturgy and Monarchy were cry'd up and

nd the Nonconformists were some tigmatiz'd, some fin'd, and some anish'd; which courses procur'd hem no small trouble and losse, in he decay of their Trade and losse of their Ships, all Nations being rohibited from trading or traffiquing with them upon pain of forfeiture: All which were in a few moneths reduc'd by a Fleet of Ships from *England*, under Sr *George Ayscue*, not being able to subsist for any considerable space of time without Trade. Are reduc'd.

The English coasts were likewise miserably infested with Pyrates from *Scilly*, *Jersey*, *Ireland* and *Francee*; but the very Prince of Pyrates and Plunderers, was one commonly known by the Name of Prince *Rupert*, who with the remnant of that Fleet, that (not long before) had revolted from the Commonwealth of *England*, being about nine tall and warlike Ships, committed

committed many ſpoyles and d
prædations, not only upon the En
liſh coaſts, but in other places lik
wiſe, whereby the Merchants incu
red no ſmall loſſe.

Now for encouraging of Trad
and reducing of Pyrates, a ſtout an
luſty Fleet of Ships well rig'd an
man'd were ſet forth, which (wit
Gods bleſſing) ſcour'd the chann
and blockt up Prince *Rupert* in th
Harbour of *Kingſale*, which wit
the Town being taken by the Lor
Gen. *Cromwell*, they were forc
thence to make all the ſaile the
could away (leaving about 3 Ship
behind) and at length arriv'd a
Lizbon, the Imperiall City of th
King of *Portugall*, and crav'd hi
protection, which was not deny'
them, the which caus'd much trou
ble, loſſe and detriment to tha
King; and was the only cauſe o
that unhappy difference that fel
out between him and this Com
monwealth

monwealth as hereafter will appear.

Other Designs were set on foot by the Royall party, for the obtaining their ends.

The first was the Commissionating of *James Graham* Earl of *Monrose*, for the raising what Forces he could in *Holland* and other parts to invade *Scotland*.

The second was the procuring a treaty between the *Scots* and their King, whereby they might by force or fraud work him into an absolute Soveraignty over that Nation, making good that known distich,

If the Lyons skin will not prevaile,
They'l piece it with the Foxes taile.

To give more life to these undertakings, Ambassadors were dispatcht to *Spain, Italy, Denmarke, Sweden, Russia, Turky*, &c. in the Name of *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britaine, France* and *Ireland*, Defender

Defender of the Faith, which Title (with much confidence) he assumed to himself, yet obtain'd neither Men nor Monies worth noting from any of them, but excuses pleas and complements in abundance; for alas they had rather he should not be at all, then be too great: they that have equall dignity of birth, had rather have no equall then any superior.

Montrose enters *Scotland*,

Montrose (according to his Masters Instructions, having got together some inconsiderable supplies of Men and Monies) at length lands in the North of *Scotland*, where he had not long been, ere he was assailed and routed by a party from the Kirk, and his Person brought prisoner in most disgraceful manner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, where to fill up the measure of their malice, they hang'd him ten yards from the ground, an act so barbarous and inhumane, as

is routed, taken prisoner and executed.

mits of no compariſon: thus liv'd and thus dy'd the Mirrour of Manhood and Map of Miſery, who for many years together had been a thorne in the ſide of the Kirk; witneſſe the ſeverall defeats he gave them, and who from ſmall beginnings accompliſht vaſt enterpriſes, whoſe hard fate it was at laſt to fall into their bloudy hands, *Sic tranſit gloria mundi.* One would have thought this one act of theirs had been of force enough to prevent all future overtures between the *Scots* and their declared King: Yet as if he had throughly learnt that leſſon, *Qui neſcit diſſimulare neſcit regnare,* he took little notice thereof.

Next *Montroſe* was executed Sir *John Urrey*, Coll. *Spotſwood*, and others that were the chief actors in that undertaking, by which meanes they were rid of a dangerous enemy.

All

On all this the Engliſh (like cautelous ſtatiſts) had a watchful eye, and on every of thoſe actings, whether open or ſecret, that might have any reflection upon them or their affairs: and to the end they might the better found the contrivances of their adverſaries, they endeavour to ſtrengthen themſelves by forreign Alliance; and accordingly they ſent Dr *Doriſlaus* a wiſe and knowing man as publike Agent, into the United Provinces, whereby to keep a right underſtanding and fair correſpondency between the two Republikes: where he had not long been ere he was ſlain by ſix aſſaſſinates that broke into his lodgings at the *Hague* in a diſguiſed habit, by which meanes they eſcaped unpuniſhed, notwithſtanding the many endeavours (at leaſt pretendedly uſed) for their apprehenſion. The authors of this Tragedy were afterwards known to be Engliſh

Dr *Doriſlaus* murther at the *Hague.*

liſh Cavaliers, diſcontented at their declining ſtate, and loſſe of their old Maſter: one whereof was Col. *Spotſwood* aforementioned, who at his death confeſt he was an actor therein. Thus ſtood the Engliſh affairs in reference to their enemies abroad, while they were in ſomewhat worſe plight at home: for amidſt the ſeverall factions that ſprung up during theſe late warres, none was more deſperate then that commonly known by the name of Levellers, who at once ſo wrought with the Souldiery, that a conſiderable party of Horſe withdrew themſelves from the Army, and gathered together ſuch others of their party as they could conveniently, thinking thereby to force their Lords and Maſters to ſuch things as their immature and unbridled apprehenſions had dictated to them: But by the care and induſtry of Gen. *Fairfax*, they were

The Levellers mutiny.

are ſuppreſt,

defeated at a place called *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*, and of those that were taken, some were made exemplary, others were cashiered the Army, and the rest upon their submission were taken into favour.

Lilburne tri'd at Guild-hall

Not long after was brought to tryall at the *Guildhall London*, the grand Champion, the chiefest and only Patriot of the faction aforesaid, *viz. John Lilburne*, a man of a restlesse and yet invincible spirit, that could never be deter'd with threats or won with favours, by a speciall Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*; where was present most of the Judges and Justices of the severall Courts at *Westminster*, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and severall Aldermen of *London*, with others of eminent quality. The Indictment with many crimes of a treasonable nature, as being the Author of such and such Books mentioned therein; which Books were fraught with the

the moſt ſhamefull revilings, ſcurrilous invectives, and malicious outcries againſt the Governours and Government of the Nation, that the heart of man could invent, calling them Tyrants, Traytors, Conquering Uſurpers, and what not. Now though nothing was more generally beleeved, then that the Books aforeſaid were of his own penning and publiſhing, yet at his tryall he made ſuch an excellent, ſubtle and ſingular defence, that the Jury brought him in Not guilty, whereupon he had his releaſe.

is clear'd and releaſed.

By this time the ſeverall tranſactions that were between the *Scots* and their King, had brought forth a Treaty at *Breda* in the *Netherlands*, a Town of ſpeciall note belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, at whoſe coſt and charges it was both continued and concluded: Now that part of the Agreement that had the

The treaty between the *Scots* and their *King* concluded

moſt eſpeciall influence on us, was, that they ſhould endeavour to the utmoſt of their power, to reinſtate him in his Fathers Throne, inveſt him in his Power and Greatneſſe, and eſtabliſh him in his juſt Rights and Dignities: where we ſhall at preſent leave him, to ſee how the Affairs of his Adverſaries the Engliſh ſucceeded.

The differences that lately broke out between the King of *Portugall* and this Nation, were now widened by acts of open hoſtility; for when the Engliſh perceiv'd, that neither intreaties nor threats would make him force Prince *Rupert* out of his Harbour, and that the often applications and negotiations of the Engliſh Agent M. *Charles Vane* in order thereunto, could availe nothing, but on the contrary prepar'd what Ships of warre he had to joyn with *Rupert*, and ſo to chaſe the Engliſh from his Coaſts, they ſeiz'd many

many of his Ships richly laden both inward and outward bound: but the King doubting his ſtrength, deſiſted from falling upon the Engliſh Fleet, and fell to ſeize the eſtates, and ſecure the perſons of the Merchants and Factors reſiding in *Liſbon* and other places under his Juriſdiction.

About this time likewiſe the Engliſh ſent an Agent to the King of *Spain*, viz. M. *Anth. Aſhcam*, a moſt learned and excellently well accompliſht Gentleman, who on the 5th of *June* 1650. landed at *Santa Maria*, where (hearing of many threats againſt his perſon) he procur'd a Guard that conducted him to *Madrid*, where is kept the Court of the King of *Spain*: The firſt night it was his hard fortune to lie at an Inne; the next day while with his Interpreter Signior *Riba* he ſate at dinner, ſix divels in the ſhapes of men, knockt at the door,

M. *Aſhcam* the Engliſh Agent murther'd at *Madrid*.

had easie accesse, and being entred M. *Ashcam* rose to salute them, whereupon the foremost stab'd him in the head, and his Interpreter endeavouring to escape was stab'd in the belly, both falling down dead in the place. Whence the murtherers fled to the *Venetian* Ambassadors house, but were denied entrance: whence they fled to the Sanctuary, were pursued and carried to prison from thence by the Kings speciall command, one of them only escaping. Hereupon arose a great difference between the King and the Church, about the violation of the holy Sanctuary, and thereby infringing the Sacred Rights and Priviledges of the Church, and demanded that the Assasinates should be delivered again into the Sanctuary. On the other hand, the Parliament of *England* by sundry Messages, earnestly prest that Justice might be severely

inflicted

inflicted upon those execrable offenders, that had perpetrated so horrid and vile an act upon their publike Minister. And indeed it was a crime of so transcendent a nature, that me thinks it should not enter into the heart of any considerate man to imagin of any expiation for them here, however it may please God to deal with them hereafter. The Church notwithstanding prevail'd so farre, as to interrupt the course of Justice, for as much as their punishment has been hitherto suspended, though for any thing we hear they are yet in durance.

Neer this time arrived in *England* the Lord *Gerard Scarph*, as Commissioner from the States Provinciall of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, and upon the 11th of *June* 1650. he delivered his Message in Parliament; which though it produc'd no more then a mutuall desire

of an amicable compliance, yet was it very well resented by the Parliament, that they shew'd themselves the leading cards to the rest of the Provinces at such a time as that.

Now whenas the Treaty at *Breda* was fully ended, and that all their Jealousies and animosities (notwithstanding the vast disproportion and notable antipathy that was erewhile between the Royallists and Presbyterians) was by this means fully allay'd, at least in shew. The *Scots* seem'd to want nothing save the presence of their King, wherby to crown their desires, and confront the English, in order whereunto He hasts from *Breda* to the *Hague*, from thence to *Scheveling*, where he took shipping, and at last in despight of foul weather, and the English Kingfishers that lay there to intercept him, he landed at the *Spey* in the North of *Scotland*, where he

he found the greateſt difficulty in aſcending the Throne, and leaſt enjoy'd it of any Prince that was ever heard or read of. For upon all occaſions he was compeld to trace the ſteps and follow the dictates of that haughty Clergy, in all their fanatick humours and imperious decrees: who bereav'd him firſt of all his old friends, Counſellors and confederates, whether of the Clergy or Layety, who (to ſay the truth) had alwayes accompanied his Father and Him in all their diſaſters and dangers; and had ſhipwracke their own fortunes, to carine and repair his, though it may be by this deſertion he intended their reſtauration. But now the *Scots* had a King, yet (as though they had none) they did what ſeem'd right in their own eyes.

The firſt and moſt pernicious potion they made him to take, and of hardeſt digeſtion, was the *Solemne*

League

League and Covenant, that *ignis fatuus*, and only ſeminary of bloud and miſchief in theſe three Nations.

The next was a Declaration of the Kirks own framing and faſhioning; wherein he is taught to *renounce the ſinnes of his Fathers houſe, and of his own, the Idolatry of his Mother, by a conſtant adhering to the Cauſe of God, according to the Covenant, in the firm eſtabliſhment of Church-government, as it is laid down in the Directory for publike Worſhip, Confeſſion of Faith and Catechiſme*: This with divers others of the like nature (although with much reluctancy) he alſo ſigned; which its like burthen'd his ſpirit, yet better'd not his condition, which was like that of a Child under Tutors and Governors; for there was not an Officer in that Church or Commonwealth, how vile and abject ſoever in place or perſon, but enjoy'd

joy'd more freedom in body and minde then he. Guarded indeed he was, but little regarded; ſo that move he muſt not but in the ſphære of the Kirk; they were the *primum mobile*, whereby its apparent that the Government of that Nation was not truly Monarchicall (though they had a King) but Hierarchicall, the confuſion whereof I ſhall now ſet before you.

The Parliament of *England* weighing right well the condition into which their affairs were now reduc'd (by reaſon of the Agreement that was peec'd up between the *Scots* and their King) after a ſerious and ſolemne debate, voted that *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* with the Army under his command ſhould march Northwards: who (after ſome conference had with the Parliament) and being prompted by an indiſpoſition of body or minde, laid down his Commiſſion: which

was

Gen. *Fairfax* laies down his Commission, wch was presently confer'd upon General *Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland.*

was forthwith confer'd upon *Oliver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, who (in order to this Northern expedition) arriv'd a while after from his victorious atchievements in that country, leaving his Son in Law *Henry* as Lord Deputy in his room.

Accordingly Orders were issued forth for the speedy advance of the Army into *Scotland*, who had no sooner begun their March, but the *Scots* took the Alarme, and sent two or three Papers to Sr *Arthur Haslerig* then Governour of *Newcastle*; wherein they expostulated the Case about the sudden approach of the English Army, endeavouring thereby to impede their march, till such time as their designes were ripe: alledging (as scar-Crowes to fright fooles) the Covenant, the large Treaty and Union between the two Nations, with other circumstances of the like

like nature, as frivolous as they were fruitlesse.

The Parliament of *England* then publisht likewise a Declaration, shewing the grounds and reasons of their Armies advance towards *Scotland*, accompanied with another from the Generall and Officers of the Army, shewing that that which moov'd them to that great undertaking, was not any reliance upon the arm of flesh, or being lifted up with the remembrance of former successes, or the desire of accomplishing any designes of their own that they had forelaid, but the full assurance they had that their Cause was just in the sight of God: looking at the precedent changes, and the successes that produc'd them, not as the work of the policy or strength of man, but as the eminent actings of the Providence and Power of God, to bring forth his good will and pleasure, concerning the

The Declaration of the English Army in their march to *Scotland*.

the things which he hath determined in the world; adding, That nothing was predominant with them (next to their duty to their duty to God, not to betray a cauſe, to which he had ſo much witneſſed) as the love they had to thoſe that feared God there, who might poſſibly ſuffer through their own miſtakes, or their diſability to diſtinguiſh in a common calamity: of which Chriſtian love they hoped that they gave ſome proof when they were before in *Scotland* with that Army, and were by God made inſtrumentall to break the power of thoſe that oppreſſed the godly Party there; for which (ſay they) their late Engagement to their new King againſt *England* was no good requital, nor their heaping on them the reproach of a Sectarian Army, a Chriſtian dealing: all which (by the grace of God) they could forget and forgive, and did (as they ſay)

ſay) deſire of God that the precious might be ſeparated from the vile, beginning and concluding with a moſt ſolemn and dreadfull imprecation and appeal; *That to the truth of theſe things the God of Heaven in his great mercy, pardoning their weakneſſes, would judge of them when they came to meet the Enemy in the Field.*

This Declaration was ſent by the Generall of the Engliſh Forces from their Head-Quarters at *Barwick* to *Edenburgh* by a Trumpeter, whom they blinded coming and going, what effect this wrought the ſequel of the Story will relate.

From *Barwick* the Army marched to the Lord *Mordingtons* Houſe *July* 22. 1650. where they lay three daies: on the 25. they marched to *Copperſpeth*, the 26. to *Dunbar*, where they received ſome proviſions from the Ships ſent on purpoſe to attend the motions of the Army; foraſmuch

forasmuch as the people of the Countrey had forsook their habitations, and had left nothing behind that might accommodate them. The Army thus refresht at *Dunbar* marcht thence to *Haddington*. Next day hearing the Scots would meet them at *Gladsmore*, they laboured to possesse the Moor before them, but no considerable part appeared, whereupon Major Generall *Lambert* and Collonel *Whalley* men of approved courage with 1400. Horse were sent as a Vaunt guard to *Mussleborough* to attempt something upon the Enemy if possible; The General with the residue of the Army marching in the rear. the English and Scotch Horse had some encounters, but the Scots would not endure the Shock: that Night the English lay encamp'd close at *Mussleborough*; The Enemy was within four miles of them, intrenched with a Line, flank'd from

Eden-

Edenburgh to *Leith*; the Guns from *Leith* ſcouring moſt parts of the Line, ſo that they lay very ſtrong: The Engliſh finding their Enemies were not eaſily to be attempted, lay ſtill all that day being the 29. which proved a ſore day of rain, and greatly diſadvantagious to them, having nothing to cover them, all which, expecting a ſpeedy engagement, they did cheerfully undergo it; next day being the 30. the ground very wet, and proviſions being ſcarce, the Engliſh reſolved to draw to their Quarters at *Muſſleborough*, to refreſh and re-victuall; which while they were doing the *Scots* fell upon their rear, and put them to ſome diſorder. But ſome bodies of the Engliſh Horſe came forthwith to cloſe with them, which produc'd hot and gallant skirmiſh, inſomuch that at length the Engliſh charg'd them ſo home, that they

beat them to their very Trenches. Major General *Lambert* in this dispute was run through the arm with a Lance, and wounded in another part of the body, taken prisoner, but rescued by Lieutenant *Empson* of the Generals Regiment; several of the Scots were kil'd and taken Prisoners with small losse to the English: among the rest there was taken one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and some Captains, some persons of note were likewise slain.

By this means the English had opportunity to march quietly off to *Musselborough*, which they did that night; but so wearied for want of sleep, and tired with the dirtinesse of the waies, that they expected the Enemy would make a sudden infall upon them, which accordingly they did: Between three and four of the Clock next morning, being the 30. of *July*, with

with 15 select Troops of Horse under the Command of Major General *Montgomery*, and Col. *Straughan*, who came on with great resolution, beat in the English Guards, and put a Regiment of Horse into some disorder; but the English presently taking the Alarm charged, routed, pursued, and did execution upon them, within a quarter of a mile of *Edenburgh*, taking and killing many, as well Officers as Souldiers: The Scotch affairs succeeding in this sort, made them forbear such frequent sallies, and keep within their intrenchments.

This was the posture of the Military affairs of *Scotland*, when to adde to the miseries of that people, all traffique and commerce was prohibited between the two Nations; And such of the *Scots* as had their residence in *England*, were commanded to depart the Land within ten daies or thereabouts;

bours; their Ships (not able to reſiſt, having no Convoy) were often ſurpriz'd by the Engliſh; Inſomuch that they were in the road way to ruine: But ſeeing this Moneth of *Auguſt* produced little of Action from the Armies there, it will not be amiſſe to give a brief account of ſuch remarkable paſſages, as about that time hapned in *England* and the Neighbouring Nations.

Col. *Andrews* beheaded at *Tower-hill.*

At *London* was apprehended condemned, and executed Colone *Euſebius Andrews*, who being taken with a Commiſſion from *Charles Stuart*; and for entring into a conſpiracy to undermine the Government of *England*, ſuffered death a aforeſaid.

From the United Province came accompt of ſome notabl tranſactions, which take as follow eth.

The Prince of *Orange* (Brothe

in Law to the *Scots* King, by marrying his Siſter, Daughter to the late King of *England*) aſpiring to a higher degree of Soveraignty over thoſe Provinces then he or his Predeceſſors ever enjoyed, and being thwarted in ſome of his projects when he was at *Amſterdam*, he thereupon was ſo diſtaſted, that he reſolved to right himſelf, by ſecuring and putting out the leading men in that Province of *Holland*, for which purpoſe he cauſed all the Deputies thereof (being then at the *Hague*) to aſſemble, which they refuſing, he ſeiz'd moſt of them, thoſe of *Amſterdam*, (whom he chiefly deſir'd) eſcap'd onely. His next deſign was to have ſurpriz'd the City of *Amſterdam* by a ſtratagem, commanding the Horſe to ſuch a place, under pretence of conducting his Mother, and ſhipped his Infantry at *Utrech* in the ordinary Paſſage-Boats, to come all

night, that they might be ther
early next morning, and the horſ
to have their Rendezvouz upo
the Heath between *Naerden* an
Amesford about midnight, and t
be at the Ports of the Town at th
moment appointed; By whic
time the foot ſhould have ſeize
on the Regulars, and the S. *Tunis*
Ports, and have opened a paſſag
for the Horſe to enter; which de
ſign (if by a wonderfull provi
dence of God in ſending a fierc
ſtorm of rain that night, the in
tended march of the Horſe had n
been hindred from coming to th
place and time appointed) had i
all probability taken effect. N
had the Town known any thin
thereof till too late. But the *Ha*
burgh Poſt, as he was coming t
the Town met with ſeverall pa
ties of Horſe, riding to and fro
bout *Amesford* and the Heath, y
who they were he knew not.

Hereo

Hereof the Lords being informed, ſtraitway caus'd the Ports to be ſhut, the Bridges drawn, the Guards ſet, the Ordinance planted, and all warlike preparations to be made; and all this while not knowing their enemies. But they were not long in ſuſpence, for notice was ſoon given, that it was *Count William* with his Forces whoſe deſignments being thus defeated, the Prince of *Orange* accoſts the Town with this following Letter.

Worſhipfull, Prudent, Diſcreet Sirs, and my very good Friends.

WHen I was laſt in the City for the ſervice of the Countrey, I was ſo ſtrangely entertained, that not to be ſubject to the like hereafter, I found it expedient to ſend Count William *with the Troops following him into your City; and ordered him to keep all things in peace and quiet there, that I might not be*

hindred by any ill-affected, in ſuch things as yet I have to propound unto you, touching the ſervice of the Countrey, wherein I require your good aſſiſtance; And in confidence thereof, commending you to the protection of the moſt High, I remain,

Hague, Iuly 29. 1650. *Your Good Friend,*
W. Prince of Orange.

This ſtratagem (projected with ſo much ſecrecy and ſubtlety) failing, *Count William* drew off his Forces to ſeverall Poſts, with intent to block up the Town, which being in a poſture of defence, opened their ſluces, and ſet the Land under water round about, and having ſo done, they ſent a Trumpeter to *Count William* to know the reaſon of that ſo ſudden approach, and to deſire him to retreat with his Army, who returned anſwer, that he could do nothing till he heard from the Prince of *Orange*,

yet

yet a little after he thought fit to quit his ſtation and retire; yet the Deputies of *Holland* being faſt in the Caſtle of *Lovenſtaine*, the *Prince of Orange* had the advantage of making his own conditions which were theſe.

1. That the Town of *Amſterdam* ſhall agree with the other ſix Provinces for continuing the *Militia*, as it is now ſetled for four or five years.

2. That the Prince ſhall repair to their City at pleaſure, and be received upon his entry with all reſpect and reverence, as was uſed in times paſt to his predeceſſors, Lieutenants of *Holland*, and have acceſs into their Aſſemblies.

3. That the Lords of *Amſterdam* ſhall at the next Aſſembly of the States, uſe their utmoſt endeavours to allay all jealouſies and to reconcile differences in reference to the late action, and bury all in oblivion.

4. That

4. That the Lords *Andrew* and *Cornelius Bicher*, ſhall forthwith be removed from Government, with reſpect had to their good Names, Integrity and future Security; and if after they have had conference with his Highneſſe the *Prince of Orange* he ſhall perſiſt in his opinion touching them, that then they ſhall be rendred uncapable of any Government hereafter.

Now though by this means he brought the States under his Lure, and ſubjugated them to his humour; yet this was not the prize he run for, his greateſt hopes and higheſt thoughts being fix'd on that inexhauſtible treaſure then in the bank at *Amſterdam*, with which he might not only have rais'd his declining ſtate, but alſo mount to an abſolute degree of Soveraignty and Supremacy over that people, and likewiſe might have contributed much towards the repairing

pairing the despicable and needy fortunes of his Brother in Law the *Scots King*, to the troubling and disquieting the peace and tranquillity of these three Nations; to all which it pleased God of his goodnesse to give a check.

The State of *France* had likewise a plentifull share in those incumbrances and common calamities that are incident to Nations and people by reason of forreign and domestique broyls; The present Cardinall *Mazarine* was lookt upon as the very efficient cause of all their civill discords, and the only eye-soar of that miserable people; not much unlike the late blazing Star of *Canterbury* in *England*, both Church men and yet both Statesmen, of like Interest with their King, and of like power over the people, both alike emulated by the Nobility for their Greatnesse, and of the Commonalty for their grievances;

vances; But like Fate hath not befell them; For this Cardinall is neither out of favour with his Prince, nor is he fallen into the hands of the people, for though they have often ſhewed their teeth, it hath never been in their power to bite.

For during the minority of the preſent King of *France Lewis* the 14. the ſole management of State-affairs hath been in the hands of the Queen *Regent*, and her beloved Favourite Cardinall *Mazarine*; at which (after ſome years forbearance) the chief of the Nobility utter'd their diſcontents both privately and publikely: whereupon three of them were arreſted and ſent to priſon, *viz. Lewis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, *Armant de Bourbon* Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*; this adminiſtred freſh occaſion to the people to breathe out their diſcontents, thoſe

thoſe of *Burdeaux* againſt the Duke of *Eſpernon* more eſpecially, but all againſt the Cardinall; So that on a ſudden the whole Kingdome was inflam'd with civil wars, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The principall promoters of and actors in thoſe tumults were two famous *Amazones*, the Princeſſe of *Conde*, and the Dutcheſſe of *Longueville* in behalf of their impriſon'd husbands; Many others of quality appear'd alſo in their behalf, and to make themſelves the more formidable, contracted an underhand bargain with the Spaniard, who (greedy to fiſh in ſuch troubled waters) ſupplied them with conſiderable ſummes of money: The Parliaments of *Burdeaux*, *Paris*, *Dijon*, *Tholouſe*, &c. countenanced theſe deſigns in oppoſition to the Cardinall and his creatures; So that in ſhort ſpace Armies were raiſed on both ſides,

Towns

Towns garriſon'd, taken and re-taken, many mens lives loſt, and the Countrey prey'd upon by all parties; The Spaniard being not only a fomenter of, but an actor in theſe portentous diviſions, for by this means he had the opportunity to march to and fro in that Nation, without any conſiderable oppoſition, taking Garriſons, and waſting the Countrey at his pleaſure.

Theſe Inſurrections (after many ebbing and flowings, ſtrange Revolutions and tranſmigrations, too tedious here to inſert,) at length produc'd the liberty of the Princes, the withdrawing the Duke of *Eſpernon* from *Bourdeaux*, the baniſhing the Cardinall with all his kindred and friends from the Court and Kingdom: yet was he longer baniſhing then baniſhed; for it was not many moneths ere he return'd in great pomp and glory, to the

ſtream

extream grief of his old malecontents and competitors, the Prince of *Conde*, the Duke of *Orleance* and others; as appears by the present troubles wherewith that servile people is yet afflicted: where (praying for their deliverance) I shall leave them, and return to the more proper subject of this discourse, *viz.* the English affairs in *Scotland*.

The moneth of *August* was neer done, and little action perform'd save the taking of *Collington* house and *Readhall* by storm, and in it the Laird *Hamilton*, Major *Hamilton* and 60 Souldiers, 60 Barrels of Pouder, 100 Arms, great store of Meal, Malt, Beer, Wine and other rich plunder: This was done on the 24th of *Aug.* 1650.

The body of the English Army remov'd forthwith from *Pencland* Hills, to *Collington*, *Readhall* and other parts within a mile of the whole

whole Army of the *Scots*; on the 27th both Armies march'd ſide by ſide, a great bog only betwixt them, which hindred an engagement, yet the great Guns plaid on both ſides: *Aug.* 28th the Canon from the Engliſh Camp plaid hard upon the Enemy and greatly annoy'd them, all which provoked them not to fight, but ſtill they kept within the protection of the Bog: The Engliſh (being in ſome want of Proviſions) drew off to their old Quarters at *Pencland* Hills, then with much difficulty to *Muſſleburrough* to recruit, which done, they drew off their Forces, quitted their Garriſons, and marched to *Haddington*; the *Scots* attending on their right wing, fell into their Quarters with a reſolute Party, and were as valiantly repuls'd by a Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. *Fairfax.*

Septemb. 1. The *Scots* being ſo advan-

advantagiouſly drawn up at the weſt end of the Town, the Engliſh drew Eaſtward into fair and champion ground, fit for both Armies to engage in: but finding (after ſeverall hours expectation of the enemies approach) that they would not move after them, but to dog them to advantages, they marched towards *Dunbar*, whether the *Scots* mov'd apace after them, and at a Paſſe endeavoured to fall upon the rear, which the Engliſh perceiving fac'd about to fight them: whereupon the *Scots* drew off to the Hills, perceiving their advantage lay there, to impede the Engliſh at the Paſſe at *Copperſpeth*; which being effected, they brag'd they had the Engliſh in *Eſſex* his pound, meaning they had them upon the ſame lock the King had the Earl of *Eſſex* at in *Cornwall*: ſo ready are men to promiſe wonders to themſelves, while they confer but with their own deſires.

The Engliſh were indeed invironed with all manner of apparent dangers; their Forces were leſſned, their bodies weakned with Fluxes, their ſtrength waſted with watchings, in want of drink; wet and cold weather they were alwaies accompanied with, and much impaired in point of courage, 2000 at leaſt being diſabled for preſent ſervice, were ſent at ſeverall times to *Barwick*.

The *Scots* defeated at *Dunbar*.

The Generall and his Councell of Officers finding the Army unfit for further delayes, reſolved next morning to break through that their ſraelitiſh condition, by falling on the right wing of the *Scots*, and either force a paſſage that way, or periſh in the attempt; and being imbattail'd by break of day accordingly, they fell upon the enemy with Horſe and Foot very unanimouſly; who to hinder the Engliſh at a Paſſe, drew up all their Horſe

Horſe upon their right wing, and valiantly receiv'd the onſet: The Word of the Engliſh was *The Lord of Hoſts*; and that of the *Scots* was *The Covenant*: The Engliſh as men indued with new ſtrength from on high, vigorouſly preſt forward, as reſolved to become abſolute vanquiſhers or to die Martyrs. After one hours ſharp diſpute, the *Scots* were wholly routed, their Cavilry fled, and the Infantry were all or moſt of them ſlain and taken to the number of about 15000. There were taken 200 Colours, 10 Collonels, 12 Lieutenant Collonels, 9 Majors, 47 Captains, 72 Lieutenants, 80 Enſignes beſides Cornets and Quartermaſters: 22 Pieces of Ordnance, with ſeverall ſmaller Pieces, about 15000 Arms; thoſe of Quality taken, were the Lord *Libberton* and his Sonne, the Lord *Cranſton*, Sr *James Lumſdale* Liutenant Gen. of the Foot, Adjutant Gen.

Bickerton, Scoutmaſter Generall *Cambill*,&c. At this engagement all the Forces of the Engliſh would not amount to 1200, and the *Scots* were in number more then 20000. And as there was a generall Faſt throughout *England*, to implore a bleſſing from Heaven upon the proceedings of their Army in *Scotland*, ſo likewiſe there was appointed a ſolemne day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for this mighty Victory obtain'd over the *Scots* in the fields of *Dunbar*, Sept. 3. 1650. in the obſervation whereof many of the Clergy ſhew'd themſelves very froward and obſtinate, of whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

Sept. 7th. 4 Regiments of Foot marched into *Lieth*, where they found 37 Guns mounted on Platforms, ſome Shot and Ammunition with ſtore of wealth.

The ſame day the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*

Cromwell drew the reſt of his Army both Horſe and Foot into *Edenburrough*, without any loſſe ſave the Arm of a Souldier taken off by a Canon bullet from the Caſtle: *Sept.* 6th being Sabbath day, Generall *Cromwell* ſent a Trumpeter into the Caſtle, to invite the Miniſters to come to their ſeverall Charges, which they refuſed, ſo that the Engliſh ſupplied their places.

For ſome certain time the Army was buſied in compleating the Fortifications at *Lieth*, the moſt commodious Harbor for their accommodation in all *Scotland*.

Gen. *Cromwell* (after he had cauſed a Protection for Markets, and Liberty of Trade in *Edenburrough* and *Lieth* to be proclaimed by beat of Drum and ſound of Trumpet) marched forward *Sep.* 14th with his Army to *Netheriſh*, 6 miles from *Edenburrough*, leaving Maj. Gen. *Overton* with his Brigade behind.

*Sep.*15th the Army marched beyond *Linlithgow*, but (by reaſon of the extremity of the weather) they were forc't to quarter there that night. *Sep.*16th they marched towards *Falkirke*; and from thence *Sep.*17th within a mile of *Sterling*. *Sep.*18th a Councell of Warre was called, and a Letter drawn up to be ſent into the Town, expreſſing their conſtant affection to, and tenderneſſe of the People of *Scotland*, which though they had not taken the deſired effect, yet being ſo far advanc'd into the Country with their Army, they now deſired them to take into conſideration their former Papers, and deliver up that place for the ſervice of the Commonwealth of *England*. A Trumpeter being ſent with the Letter, a Gentleman on foot, with a Pike in his hand met him, and told him They would not let him come in, nor receive his Letter.

In

In the afternoon came a Trumpeter from the *Scots*, desiring a releaſe of Priſoners upon ranſome: To which Generall *Cromwell* anſwered, That they came not thither to make merchandize of Men, or to get gain to themſelves, but for the ſervice and ſecurity of the Commonwealth of *England*.

The ſame day Orders were iſſued forth for the Horſe and Foot to march towards *Sterling*, in order to a ſtorm, Ladders and all other neceſſaries being provided for that purpoſe; but the ſtrength of the enemy, and of the place, with other diſadvantages being conſidered, it was reſolved that the Army ſhould draw off; which accordingly they did *Sep.* 19. and marched to *Linlithgow*, which when the Generall and his Officers had viewed, order was given for making ſeverall Works for the ſecurity of the place, conceiving it might make a very

considerable frontier Garrison, lying in the heart of the Country, between *Edinburrough* and *Sterling*: whence (leaving there 5 Troops of Horse, and 6 Companies of Foot) Gen. *Cromwell* with the rest of the Army marched back to *Edenburrough Sept.* 23. The Gen. and Officers kept a day of Humiliation.

About the same time the Kirk party also appointed a solemne Fast,

1. To humble themselves for their too much confidence in the arm of flesh.

2. For the malignity and prophaneness of their Army.

3. For the Plunderings and wickedness of their Army when they were in *England*.

4. For their not sufficient purging their Army.

5. For their Commissioners unlawfull and surreptitious manner of prosecuting the Treaty with their King,

King, and their crooked wayes in bringing him home.

6. For their not ſufficient purging the Kings houſe.

7. For the juſt grounds they have, that his Majeſties Repentance was not ſound, nor from the heart.

From which time to the moneths end, little was done, ſave that Gen. *Cromwell* took order for the effectuall reducing of the Caſtle of *Edinburrough:* for which purpoſe many miners both Scotch and Engliſh were procur'd to expedite the buſineſſe. *Sep.* 30. The Engliſh went ſo neer the works of the Caſtle, as they carried away one of the Scots Colours, 300 Muskets with other Arms, without any loſſe.

Octob. 1. The Scots Galleries went on in order to ſpringing the Mines, they ſent many great and ſmall ſhot among them, yet nothing

retarded

retarded the work. *Octob.* 2. th
Engliſh made a ſearch in the hig
Church at *Edenburgh*, and foun
there one great Iron Gun, 200 ne
Muskets, 16 barrels of Pouder
65 bundles of Bandileers, 20
Swords, 200 new Halberts, 30
new Pikes, and two load of Match
That which was done the remain
ing part of this moneth, was chie
ly to beget a right underſtandin
and compliance with thoſe tha
diſſented from the King and Kirk
viz. Col. *Kerre* and *Straughan* an
their adherents: for which purpoſ
Gen *Cromwell* ſent Commiſ. Gen
Whaley with his own and anothe
Regiment towards them: in th
mean while the Fortifications a
Lieth, and the mining at *Eden*
burgh went on proſperouſly: The
Gen. *Cromwell* with the reſidue o
the Army marched towards *Glaſ*
but finding there little encourage
ment for longer ſtay, they quickl
returned

turned, and in their way Garri-
nned two ſtrong Houſes, both to
large their Quarters, and to pre-
nt the Moſſe-Troopers from ſe-
ring themſelves there.

Let the Reader now judge what diſaſterous condition this Peo-
le was in, that when an enemy
as in the very heart of the Coun-
y, there ſhould be ſo many di-
ractions and civill diſcords a-
ong themſelves, even to the kil-
ng and ſlaying one another: One
arty in the North was for the
ing without the Kirk; another
arty in the Weſt was for the Kirk
ithout the King; a third was for
ing and Kirk; and theſe were
ey then at *Sterling* that bore the
eateſt ſway; *viz.* The Com-
ittee of Eſtates and Generall As-
mbly; all theſe had their Swords
awn one againſt the other. When
ings were at this paſſe, Gen.
romwell ſent a Letter to the Com-
mittee

mittee of Eſtates, and another
the ſame to Col. *Kerre* and *Stra*
han, much like the former, a
produc'd like effect. Commiſ. Ge
Whaley that was ſent with a pa
towards *Kerre* and *Straughan*, a
coſted them firſt with a Letter, c
claring, *That it was not unkno*
what Amicable wayes they had us'd,
avoid the effuſion of Chriſtian blo
before and ſince they came into Sc
land, *which though hitherto had b*
ineffectual, yet they ſhould endeav
the ſame; Shewing further, t
their Arms were ſtill ſtretcht out r
dy to embrace them, whenever G
ſhould incline them to come in,
that they ſought not domination o
them, to enſlave them, nor to depr
their Kirk-Government, neither t
they ſought their Goods or Eſtates, b
to carry on the Lords work: A
that if they would ſtill be blinded, a
perſiſt in gainſaying and oppoſing, th
what further miſery befell their Na

by Famine or Sword, would lie heavy on them.

This Letter (though ſavouring ſo much of integrity and ingenuity) met with nothing of like nature from their Adverſaries, notwithſtanding their pretended deſire of hearkning to an accommodation.

For within ſhort ſpace after Col. *Kerre* ſent a Letter to Commiſſary Gen. *Whaley* then at *Carliſle*, which being contracted ſpeaks after this ſort; That though they were not in a capacity againſt the unjuſt invaſion of the Engliſh, yet were they in a capacity to ſuffer, and ſhould ſubmit to Gods will, either by doing or ſuffering, until the time of their deliverance come; and that if it were their happineſſe to periſh in their duty, it would be a ſufficient mercy to them: and when the perſecution had arrived to its height, their captivity ſhould be return'd, adding that he thought it ſtrange the

the Engliſh ſhould talk of a ceſ
tion, even while they were cap
vating their poor people, aſſaulti
their Gariſons, apprehending th
godly Miniſters, tearing them fro
their holy callings, and from the
holy ſighing flocks: concludin
that the departure of the Engli
out of that Kingdom, and then d
firing a Chriſtian Treaty or con
rence with them, would be a
vour and mercy equally as great
the one as the other. Theſe we
the effects of that (I will not ſ
miſguided) zeal, by which the
men were acted.

Prince of *Orange* dies.

About the latter end of th
Moneth, the *Prince of Orange* d
parted this life, who ſo lately h
put a hook into the Noſtrils, a
a Bridle into the mouths of t
high and mighty States, and
him the *Scots* King loſt the gr
intereſt he had in thoſe par
whom, though the States for

te Actions when he was living ated, yet when dead they lament- d: About ten daies after this, the *Princeſs of Orange* was delivered of Son, which did in part mitigate he grief that was conceiv'd for the death of the Prince.

The Princeſſe is delivered of a Son.

Now ſeeing the *Scots* ſtill ſlight- d all the wayes and means of a lo- ing and friendly compliance, as ppear'd by another Letter from Coll. *Kerre* to Commiſſ. Gen. *Wha-* y, wherein he adviſes them to tand upon his Guard, and expect o further Overtures; the Engliſh et upon new undertakings, and by party of Horſe under Maj. *Brown* ook in a ſtrong place called *Dal- ouſe*, and in it 50 Muskets, 50 Pikes, Barrels of Pouder, ſome ſtore of Proviſions and Provender: this was ſuppoſed Harbor for thoſe villa- ous people the Moſſe-Troopers, who murthered divers Engliſh- men ſtragling or going for Provi- ſions;

ſions; they likewiſe ſurpriſed a party of Moſſe-Troopers in *Darlington* Caſtle, ſome of which were ſhot preſently upon the place. Then advanc'd Coll. *Monke* with a party of Horſe and Foot to reduce *Roſelane* Caſtle 7 miles from *Edinburrough*, which (when he had ſent in ſome Granadoes among them) was yeelded upon mercy: Maj. Gen. *Lambert* preſently after with a party of 2000 Horſe marched towards *Dumfreez*, Coll. *Kerre* being then about *Peebles*; Commiſ. Gen *Whaley* in his march towards the enemy, took in *Dalketh* Caſtle with a threatning Summons, where was ſtore of Arms, Ordnance, Pouder, Match and Bullet; the wall of it was 13 foot broad at the top: Now Coll. *Lambert* having (not without ſome difficulty) got over *Hambleton* River, quartered there that night; Coll. *Kerre* having notice thereof early next morning, reſolved to beat

beat up their Quarters and fall in upon them, and ſo to ſurpriſe the Maj. Generall, all which he attempted with courage; but the Engliſh having a timely Alarme, on a ſudden encompaſſed moſt of the enemies Horſe, of whom they killed 100 and took 100, they took likewiſe 400 Horſe and Furniture, forſook of the Riders, and purſued the reſt as farre as *Ayre*; in which purſuit Col. *Kerre* himſelf was wounded and taken, with his Capt. Lieut. Lieutenant Colonell, and *Straughans* Major, *&c.* Colonell *Straughan*, Capt. *Giffin* with ſome others of the diſſenters in the Weſt, came then in to the Major Generall, who brought them all forthwith to the Head-Quarters at *Edenburgh*.

Col. *Kers* party defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner.

Colonell *Straugban* came in to Major General *Lambert*.

December; The Engliſh having raiſed a battery, planted their morter-peece and great Canon againſt *Edenburgh* Caſtle, and be-

gun to play; the Enemy hung out a Flag of defiance in contempt thereof: but they had not plaid long ere they took it in, whereby it was conceived ſome notable execution was done by four or five ſhels that fell among them, and forthwith put out a white Flag on the top of the Caſtle, and ſent forth a Drummer offering to ſurrender if they might have leave to ſend to the Committee of Eſtates: which being denied they accepted of a Treaty, and ſent Major *Abernethy* and Capt. *Hinderſon* to treat on their part: Col. *Monk* and Lieut. Col. *White* were appointed to treat in behalf of the Engliſh, the reſult whereof was to this effect.

The ſtrong and impregnable Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

That the Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſhould be ſurrendred up to his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwel* on the 24. of *Decemb.* 1650. with all the Ordinance, Arms, Magazine, and Furniture of War thereunto belonging. That

That the Governour with all the Officers and Souldiers, ſhould then march forth with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating; matches lighted and Bullet in mouth to ſuch place, as they ſhall chooſe.

That ſuch Inhabitants adjacent as have any goods in the Caſtle, ſhall have them reſtored unto them; and to that purpoſe they had liberty from the 19. to the 24. of *Decemb.* to fetch them away. There was taken in this ſtrong-hold 5 French Canon, 5 Dutch half Canon, 8 Culverings, 3 Demi-culverings, 2 Minion, 2 Falcon, 28 Braſſe Drakes, 2 Pedards, about 7000 Arms, 80 Barrels of Powder, ſtore of Canon ſhot, with other proviſions proportionable.

It may ſeem ſtrange and almoſt incredible, that ſuch a ſtrong and impregnable hold as was that, ſhould be ſo eaſily won, the like

whereof is not in that Nation
wherefore it was the commo
vogue of that time, and by man
credibly beleeved, That it was a
ſaulted with ſilver engines; Bu
whether it was covetouſneſſe, co
wardiſe, Treachery or want th
cauſed this ſudden rendition,
know not: But this I know an
am ſure, it made as much for, an
was of as great importance to th
Engliſh, as can be imagined: fo
while that buſineſſe was yet in ſu
pence, the Army was hindre
from many attempts of great co
ſequence.

Nor was the Parliament of *En*
land leſſe fortunate in their ma
time affairs: for the Engliſh Fle
under the command of Gen. *Bla*
lying before *Lizbon*, after they h
deſtroyed ſeverall French Pirate
taken many Sugar Prizes belon
ing to the King of *Portugal*,
great value, and ſcowr'd the Se

in ſome ſort of ſuch others as had been ſo extreamly prejudiciall to the Engliſh Merchants, eſpecially thoſe trading into the Levant Seas; They were conſtrain'd partly by diſtreſſe of weather, and partly to revictuall and water, to make for ſome other port: in which time Prince *Rupert* with his Fleet (making a vertue of neceſſity) hoiſted ſail, and ſteerd their courſe for *Malaga*, where they burnt and ſpoil'd ſeverall Merchants Ships: Gen. *Blake* hereupon reduc'd his Fleet to 7 ſtout and nimble Frigots, and ſent the reſt home with the Prizes, and with them he made all the Sail he could after the Enemy, and coming to *Malaga* heard they were gone towards *Alicant*, Gen. *Blake* ſailing thence betwixt *Cape degat* and *Cape de Paulo* took a French Ship of 20 Guns, and preſently after that the Roe-buck one of the revolted

Ships fell into their hands, after which they met with the Black Prince another of *Ruperts* Fleet, which to avoid being taken, ran ashoar and blew her self up: next day 4 more of *Ruperts* Fleet ran ashoar in the Bay of *Cartagena*, where they were cast away and bulged: Some few daies after Generall *Blake* set sail to seek out the rest of *Ruperts* Fleet, which were two, steering his course towards *Minorca, Majorca, Humasterra* but missing of them he gave over the Chase, and returned for *England*, having done as much as could be expected from men valiant and faithfull, to the great encouragement of the Merchants, contentment of the people, and joy of all well-affected people.

Prince *Ruperts* Fleet destroy'd.

Notwithstanding all this, severall designs were set on foot by unquiet and wayward spirits in behalf of *Charles Stuart*, some by open insur-

insurrection, others by secret combination, in which the Clergy had no small share, as shall be declared hereafter.

There was executed at *Tiburne* one *Benson* for acting by vertue of a Commission from the *Scots* King, being in the same conspiracy with Col. *Andrews* who was beheaded as aforesaid. *Benson* an Agent from the Scots King executed at *Tiburn.*

Upon the same account rose a mutinous rabble in the County of *Norfolk,* who for a while went roving to and again, pretending the ends of that undertaking, was for the abolishing of Popery, restoring the young King to his Crown, revenge of his Fathers death, for suppression of heresie and schism; But as it was begun without order, so was it manag'd without resolution: For the Parliament were no time-givers to growing dangers, but immediatly gave order for the suppressing them; So that 200 An Insurrection in *Norfolk.*

Horſe from *Lyn* and 3 Troops of Horſe from the Army, with ſome of the *Militia* Forces of that County, marched towards them, upon which they were preſently diſperſed, and ſome taken, whereof about 20 were executed, who becauſe they were perſons of no great eminency, I ſhall forbear troubling the Reader with their Names.

is appeaſed and the ring-leaders executed.

About this time alſo Sir *Henry Hide* being commiſſionated as Embaſſadour from the *Scots* King to the Grand *Signior* at *Conſtantinople*, ſtood in competition with Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* (then Embaſſadour for the Engliſh) for his place: whereupon they had a hearing before the Vizier *Baſſa*, the reſult whereof was, that Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* ſhould diſpoſe of the ſaid Sir *Henry Hide*, as he thought good, who was ſtraightway ſent to *Smyrna*, thence into *England*, and there condemned

Sir *Henry Hide* executed at the Old Exchange

ed and executed for a traitor before the Royal Exchange in *London*.

The warre in *Scotland* was now almoſt at a ſtand, for the ſharpneſs of the Winter was ſuch in that Northern Climate, that much could not be expected, yet were all probable deſigns for the reducing that obſtinate and hardy people put in execution. The *Scots* were chiefly buſied about the Coronation of their King, which was performed at *Scone*, Jan. 1. 1651. with as much ſolemnity and gallantry as their neceſſity and poverty would permit; then they proceeded to the Excommunication of *Straughan*, *Swinton*, and others that came in to the Engliſh, made a ſhift to unite the other Diſſenting parties, and then put out an Act for new Levies to be made throughout the Nation.

The Scots King crowned at *Scone*. Jan. 30. 1651.

Soon after this Lieut. Gen. *David Leſley* with a party of 800 Horſe made

made an attempt upon *Lithgow* where was a Regiment of Horſe under Col. *Sanderſon*, who being preſently in a readineſſe to receive them, the *Scots* retreated without entring the Town.

Next attempt of the Engliſh was for reducing of *Hume* Caſtle with two Regiments of Horſe and Foot commanded by Col. *Fenwick*, who coming before it, ſent in this Summons, which with the anſwer for the unuſuall ſtrain thereof, I here inſert.

Hume Caſtle beſieg'd,

Sir,

HIs *Excellency the Lord Generall* Cromwell *hath commanded me to reduce this Caſtle you now poſſeſſe, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands, for his ſervice, you ſhall have fit terms for your ſelf and thoſe with you, and eaſe the adjacent parts of a great charge; If you refuſe, I doubt not but in a ſhort time,*

by

by the Lords aſſiſtance to obtain what now I demand. I expect your anſwer by 7. of the Clock to morrow morning, and reſt,

To the Governour of *Hume* Caſtle. *Your Servant,* George Fenwick.

Right Honourable,

I Have received a Trumpeter of yours, as he tels me, without the Paſſe, to render Hume *Caſtle to the Lord Generall* Cromwell: *Pleaſe you, I never ſaw your General, nor knew your Generall, as for* Hume *Caſtle it ſtands upon a rock: Given at* Hume *Caſtle this day before 7 a clock, ſo reſteth without prejudice to my Native Countrey,*

For the Governour of *Barwick*, *Your moſt humble Servant,* Th. Cockburne. aſſaulted and taken.

Notwithſtanding this reſolute and conceited anſwer, when the Engliſh with their Culverin and mortar-

morter-piece had opened a ſmall breach, the Enemy beat a parley, and becauſe they might not have ſuch conditions as they would, they were forc't to take ſuch as they could get, *viz.* to ſurender upon mercy, which was done accordingly.

Timptallon Caſtle taken.

Then Col. *Monk* with about 3 Regiments of Horſe and Foot, laid Siege to *Tymptallon* Caſtle, againſt which they plaid with their mortar-pieces for the ſpace of 48 hours, but did them no hurt; then they plaid at the Caſtle with 6 battering Guns, which did ſuch notable execution, that the Enemy beat a parley, and deſired terms to march away, but none would be granted, ſave that they ſhould yeeld themſelves to mercy, which was at laſt accepted, and the Caſtle yeelded, with all the Guns, Arms, Ammunition, and proviſion therein: The taking of this Caſtle was of great con-

concernment to the Engliſh, who were ever and anon taken and rifled by that Garriſon; So that now the paſſage from *Edenburgh* to *Barwick*, was in a manner cleer. Notwithſtanding which and all the care that had been uſed, the Engliſh were daily ſurpriz'd and murdered in ſmall ſtragling parties; inſomuch that Gen. *Cromwell* was forc't (for the ſafeguard of his men) to publiſh and ſtrictly to put in execution the following Proclamation.

FInding that divers under my command are not only daily ſpoiled and robbed, but alſo ſometimes barbarouſly and inhumanely ſlain by a ſort of out-laws and robbers, not under the diſcipline of any Army, and finding that all our tenderneſſe to the Countrey, produceth no better effect, then their compliance with and protection of ſuch perſons, and conſidering that it

is

is in the power of the Countrey to detect and discover them, many of them being inhabitants of those places where commonly the out-rage is committed, and perceiving that their motion is ordinarily by the invitation, and according to intelligence given them by Countreymen; I do therefore declare, that whereſoever any under my command, ſhall be hereafter robbed or ſpoiled by ſuch parties, I will require life for life, and a plenary ſatisfaction for their Goods, of thoſe Pariſhes and places where the fact ſhall be committed, unleſſe they ſhall diſcover and produce the offender; and this I wiſh all perſons to take notice of, that none may pleade ignorance. Given under my hand at Edinburgh, *Novemb.* 5. 1650.

O. Cromwell.

Hereupon ſeverall Sums of Money were levied upon ſuch Pariſhes and places where any Robberies

or

or Murthers were committed; and likewiſe ſuch perſons as were found to abett, act, or aſſiſt in the perpetrating any murthers were forthwith condemned and executed, according to the tenour of the aforeſaid Proclamation.

The Engliſh in the next place deſign'd the reducing of *Brunt Iſland*, and in order thereto they ſhip'd ſome of their Infantry; but either through the ignorance, miſtake, or neglect of the chief Commander, the deſign for that time was fruſtrated.

Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marched from *Edenburgh*, and aſſay'd ſeverall times to paſſe over into *Fife*; but the violent ſeaſon and difficult paſſage, forc't them to betake themſelves to their former Quarters, which were the more comfortable by reaſon of the Fleet of Ships that arriv'd at *Lieth* with plenty of proviſions for

Horſe

Horſe and Man; one whereof bound from *Hamburgh* with cheeſe, by diſtreſſe of weather was driven into the North of *Scotland* where it was ſeized: but the Maſter pretended he was bound for *Haver de Grace* in *France*, and producing old Cockets, importing as much, he was diſmiſt and a Scotch-man put himſelf and goods aboard for *France*; whereupon they ſet ſail, and about the *Frith* were boarded by an Iriſh Man of Warre, who would have carried the Veſſell to *Ireland*, alledging they were bound for *Lieth*, the Maſter ſtood to his former relation, and deſired they would take the report of a Scotchman who was aboard; ſo that forthwith they left her, and ſhe came ſafe into *Leith*, whence the Scotchman was ſent home to carry the News. Theſe with many other the ſupplies that were ſent from *England* were a great heart-

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ning to the Souldiers in the midſt of thoſe many hardſhips they were expos'd to by diſeaſes, and otherwiſe; of which the General himſelf had as great a ſhare as any, for he had ſo many violent fits of the contagious diſeaſe of that Countrey that brought him even to the brink of death; yet the weakneſſe and want of the Generall did neither abate the Souldiers courage, nor retard the enterpriſes they deſign'd for compleating their work; although other difficulties preſented themſelves as ſo many mountains of oppoſition, *viz.* the number of their enemies diſperſed all along the other ſide of the river to prevent their Landing, the danger of the paſſage it ſelf, and the unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather; theſe impediments with the weak condition of the Engliſh, hindred any further proceedings for ſome ſpace of time.

During which Intervall there hapned as remarkable an accident in *England* as any Story can parallel, which for the ſtrangeneſſe and rarity thereof may well merit my pains to recite, and the Readers patience to peruſe: At *Oxford* (the famous and renowned Nurſery of humane Literature) was tried, condemned, and executed, *Anne Green*, a Servant to Sir *Thomas Read* at *Ownſtu* in that ſhire, who being with childe by a Gentleman in that Houſe (as ſhe affirmed to the laſt) about the fourth moneth of her time, over-working her ſelf fell in travell, and (not knowing what it might be) went to the Houſe of Office, where with ſome ſtraining the Childe fell from her unaware (as ſhe ſaid) being not above a ſpan long; and ſomething appearing in her Linnen that cauſed ſuſpicion, ſearch was made, and an abortive Infant found

on

on the top of the House of Office, so that 3 daies after (being in that time before some Justices of the Peace) she was carried Prisoner to *Oxford*, where she was condemned and hang'd in the Castle-yard: After she had hung about half an hour (during which time she was puld by the Legs, and strook on the Breast by divers of her friends, and others, that she might be out of her pain) she was cut down, put into a Coffin, and brought to a House to be dissected before some Physicians: When they opened the Coffin, they perceived a ratling in her throat, a Fellow standing by stamped upon her breast and belly; yet Doctor *Petty* and two or three more then present fell speedily to use some means to bring her to life, and opened a vein, laid her in a warm bed, procur'd a woman to go into bed to her, and continued the use of divers other

Anne Green hang'd at *Oxford*, afterward she reviv'd and is yet alive.

remedies, having reſpect to her ſenceleſneſſe, head, throat, and breaſt, ſo that in a few hours ſhe ſpake, the next day talked and coughed very heartily, and in ſhort ſpace perfectly recovered: Upon which firſt her reprieve, and then her pardon was procur'd: After this, ſhe (as upon the Gallows) ſtill inſiſted upon her innocency and integrity, in relation to the fact for which ſhe was condemned. And indeed this was look'd upon as a ſpeciall providence of God thus to deliver her, who in the judgements of thoſe that underſtood the buſineſſe was deemed guiltleſſe. Herein did the hand of God wonderfully appear, in detecting the unadviſed actings of men, and in ſhewing us the danger we are in, when we are ſway'd either by paſſion or prejudice againſt the meaneſt of his Creatures.

The Parliament weighing how prone the people were to adore the ſhadow of the late King, though the ſubſtance was deſtroy'd, cauſed his Statue that was ſet up at the Weſt end of the Cathedrall of St *Paul* to be pulled down, and that alſo in the Royall Exchange, over which they cauſed to be wrote this Motto.

Exit Tyrannus Regum Ultimus Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ Primo, Anno Domini 1648. *January* 30.

They likewiſe caus'd that badge of Monarchy the Kings Arms, to be defaced and expung'd out of all Churches, Chappels, and places of publike worſhip and Courts of Judicature throughout their Dominions, and this indeed was a means to make the giddy people forget the Garlick and Onyons of *Egypt* they much hankerd after.

And to adde a more ſplendid luſtre

ſtre to their ſtrength and greatneſſe; they were highly courted by Embaſſadours from the Neighbouring Nations, *viz. Holland, Spain,* and *Portugall,* yet the crafty *Hollander* held at a diſtance, as rather willing the proſperity of the Royall party, then heartily deſiring, or effectually endeavouring a peace with them. The Spaniard as he had better ends, ſo had he better ſucceſſe; though in all his addreſſes he was ſtill reminded of his ſuſpending and delaying the execution of juſtice upon the Aſſaſſinates of the Engliſh Reſident at *Madrid*, ſince which time till now the controverſie between the King and Church about that buſineſſe hath been in debate.

The Portugal Ambaſſadour diſmiſt home.

The *Portugall* Embaſſadour (after audience had before a Committee of Parliament, and ſeveral applications unto them) not being

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ing fully impowerd, to give a plenary satisfaction to the state for their vast expences, and to the Merchants for their great losses, all occasioned by them, was at length dismist.

Embassadours extraordinary were sent from the Parliament of *England* to the States of the United Provinces; their Names were *Oliver* St *John*, and *Walter Strickland*, men of singular parts and of approved integrity, who in gallant equipage, with a magnificent train of followers, set sail from the Downs, *March* 11. 1651. On the 12th towards Evening, they came to anchor before *Hellevoit slugs*, but not without some danger: On the 13. they went in Boats to *Roterdam*, being met with vessels from the States, then by the English Merchants were conducted to the English house, and nobly entertain'd: During their stay there, the Spa-

English Ambassadors are sent into *Holland*.

niſh Embaſſador ſent a Gentleman to congratulate their ſafe Arrivall, and to deſire there might be a fair correſpondency and right underſtanding between their Lordſhips and him. About two or three daies after they ſet forward for the *Hague*, where by the way the Maſter of the Ceremonies, with about 30 Coaches, met them, and entertain'd them with ſome Complements, and conducted them to a Houſe at the *Hague*, prepar'd for their reception, where they were feaſted three daies by the States, and then had audience: where the Lord St *John* made a Learned and Eloquent Speech in the Engliſh tongue and then delivered a Copy thereof in Dutch and Engliſh, the heads whereof were in effect as follows.

they have audience.

That they were ſent over to the High and Mighty States of the Netherlands, from the Parliament

ment of the Common-wealth of *England*, to make a firm League and Confederacy between the two Republiques, if they think fit to accept thereof, notwithſtanding the many injuries the Engliſh have ſuſtain'd from the Dutch Nation.

Secondly, To renew and confirm thoſe former Treaties and Agreements of Trade and commerce made between the two Nations.

Thirdly, He ſhewed them the notable advantages of *England*, in reſpect of the pleaſant and commodious ſcituation thereof, for the advancement of trade and all other accommodations.

Laſtly, He told them he was commanded by the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England* to let their Lordſhips know how highly they reſented the execrable murther of Dr *Doriſlaus* their Agent, and that he doubted not but that their Lordſhips would uſe

their

their utmoſt care and induſtry in cauſing a ſtrict and diligent ſearch to be made after the Authours thereof.

After which the States (being acquainted with the many affronts the Ambaſſadors Gentlemen and others their attendants, had receiv'd from Engliſh Cavaliers and other ruffians) drew up a Proclamation and ſent it to the Ambaſſadours by the Lord *Catz*, to know whether they judged it full enough; the contents whereof was, To forbid all manner of perſons whatſoever, from giving any affront, either in word or deed, to any of the Ambaſſadours retinue, upon pain of corporall puniſhment.

Three moneths was now ſpent in this tedious and coſtly Embaſſie, and nothing obtain'd ſave affronts and abuſes of all kindes, and the Sword of Juſtice not drawn in their behalf, againſt any one of that rio-

tous

ous rabble, that ſo frequently warm'd at the Ambaſſadours gates, aſſaulting their ſervants, and reviling their perſons: of which injuries the Parliament being deeply ſenſible, and wearied with expectation of what fruits this Treaty would produce, Reſolved (That ſeeing all their Propoſals and endeavours for a laſting and well grounded Peace, were anſwered with dilatory ſhifts and evaſions, on purpoſe to gain time upon the Engliſh, till they ſaw on which ſide the chance of war in *Scotland* would fall) to call home their Ambaſſadours; which ſudden and unexpected news did ſo ſurpriſe the Hoghen Mogens, that they courted them with frequent and unuſuall viſits; and with a multitude of feigned expreſſions, laboured to beget a good opinion in the Engliſh of the reality of their intentions towards an amicable compliance with

they return into *England.*

with this Nation: notwithstanding all which the Ambassadours soon after return into *England infecta pace*.

That which gave further cause of jealousie to the English, that the Dutch plaid an underhand game with them was, because Admirall *Van-Trumpe* with a Fleet of Ships lay hovering upon the Coasts of *Scilly*, as though he would make an hostile attempt upon that place; but it being demanded of the States of *Holland*, what was the designe of their Fleet in riding so neer that Island? it was answered, That they had no other designe therein, but to demand restitution of such Ships and Goods as the Pyrates thereof had taken from their People: with which answer the Parliament were somewhat satisfied; but not to trust them too far, speedy order was taken for reducing the same into their own hands.

Ac-

Accordingly on the 18th of *April* 1651. Gen. *Blake* (with the addition of a ſquadron of Ships commanded by Sr *George Aiſcue*, that were deſigned for reducing of the *Carybe* Iſlands,) ſet ſail and landed 300 Seamen beſides Landmen upon the Iſle: The Seamen with much reſolution, courage and gallantry, led the van, and eaſily made way for the reſt; ſo that they ſoon became maſters of the Iſlands of *Treſco* and *Briers*, took therein 150 Priſoners, and ſlew about 20; they took alſo two conſiderable Frigots, the one of 18, the other of 32 Guns; they likewiſe became Maſters of the beſt Harbour belonging to thoſe Iſlands: hence the enemy fled to St *Maries*, their chief place of ſtrength, which in ſhort time was ſurrendred. As to the exceeding great ſtrength and commodious ſcituation of theſe Iſlands, I need not ſay much, for who ſo knowes

The Iſlands of *Scilly* reduc'd.

thoſe

thoſe parts, or hath obſerv'd the Card, will ſee what a neceſſity there was of reducing the ſame, and what a ſeaſonable mercy God was pleaſed to Crown their endeavours withall, that they ſhould gain ſo conſiderable a place as that, being fortified both by Nature and Art, without the loſſe of ten men from firſt to laſt.

Cornet Caſtle in *Guernſey* aſſaulted, but in vain.

Upon miſ-information of the State of *Cornet* Caſtle in the Iſle of *Guernſey*, that then held out for the Royall party, a conſiderable number of Foot, with Ladders and all things neceſſary, gave an onſet; but whereas it was reported and beleeved that there was but 40 men in the Caſtle, and 18 of them unable for ſervice, it appeared afterwards that there was 60 able men therein, enough to keep it againſt a far greater number, then was before it, ſo that their Ladders were beaten down and broken with

with ſtones, timber, and caſe-ſhot from the flankers, and many of the Souldiers both ſlain and wounded, inſomuch that it proved a work too hot for the aſſailants: nor was there more ſafety in getting off one or two Boats full of men being ſunk by ſhot from the Caſtle; but how badly ſoever the buſineſſe ſucceeded, the Souldiers were not in the leaſt wanting in their duties.

There was executed at *Towerhill* one that had been a notorious ſtickler for the Royall party by Sea and Land; for ſeverall crimes of bloud and treachery acted by him, while he was in the ſervice of the Parliament, and after his revolt known by the Name of *Brown Buſhell*. *Brown-Buſhell* beheaded at *Towerhill*.

And now once more let us advance Northward, and obſerve the motions of the two Armies: The Engliſh (deſirous to gain upon their adverſaries as much as conſiſted *Blackneſſe* taken by the Engliſh.

with

with policy and their own ſafety) with a commanded party under Col. *Monk*, ſet down before *Blackneſſe*, that had much annoyd their Quarters by ſheltring looſe rogues and otherwiſe; After the batteries were made, and ſome ſhot ſpent at it, they deſired Quarter, which (conſidering the ſtrength of the place) was granted, and the place forthwith yeelded. On the other ſide the *Scots* begun to be both powerful and numerous to the eye: For notwithſtanding the many parties and Factions, Strifes, Æmulations, Contentions, Diviſions, Subdiviſions, Excommunications, *&c.* they peec't up an agreement (ſuch as it was) to the ſeeming ſatisfaction of all the diſſenters: And now they joyn againſt the common Enemy, having their greateſt hopes wrapt up in a moſt notable deſign and confederacy, hatcht by the Royall Covenanters of *England* and

and *Scotland*, whereby a generall rising in the County of *Lancaster* and parts adjacent was contrived, who by joyning with a considerable force from *Scotland*, should have been able to confront the greatest power the Parliament then had, and this plot had its rise and progresse from the Clergy, those fœudatories of Rebellion and treason; but by Gods Providence was seasonably discovered; the Grand Agent hereof was *Thomas Cook* of *Graies Inne* Esquire, who was apprehended and carried before the Councell of State at White-Hall, whence he made his escape, but in few daies after was retaken at a House in the Strand; Next discovery was by means of a Ship bound from the North of *Scotland* to the *Isle of Man*, which by contrary windes was driven into *Ayre*, and there secur'd and searcht, wherein were found many notable Papers,

giving further light into the buſineſſe.

Not long after this a Party of Horſe and Dragoons marched to *Grenock*, near *Dunbarton*, where they ſeiz'd Mr *Birkenhead* another Agent for the Royall deſigns, about whom they found ſuch Letters, Commiſſions and Inſtructions, that therein their whole plot was diſcovered; Upon which the Parliament ordered, that a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot ſhould march Northward, under the command of Major Generall *Harriſon* both to prevent inſurrections and likewiſe to oppoſe the Enemy, if they ſhould make an inrode by the way of *Carliſle*.

At *London* was under queſtion the moſt eminent actors in and contributors to the plot aforeſaid, *viz.* Mr *Chriſtopher Love*, Major *Alford*, Maj. *Adams*, Col. *Barton*, Mr *Blackmore*, Mr *Caſe*, Mr *Cauton*, Dr *Drake*, Mr *Drake*,

Mr *Drake*, Capt. *Farr*, Mr *Gibbons*, Mr *Haviland*, Major *Huntington*, Mr *Jenkins*, Mr *Jaquel*, Mr *Jackſon*, Lieut. Col. *Jackſon*, Capt. *Muſſey*, Mr *Nalton*, Capt. *Potter*, Mr *Robinſon*, Mr *Sterks*, Col. *Sowton*, Col. *Vaughan*, and others; of all which there ſuffered onely two, *viz.* Mr *Love*, and Mr *Gibbons*; Now Mr *Love* although by many circumlocutions, ſleights, and evaſions, he ſtriv'd to clear himſelf; yet beſides the witneſſes of his own party, that teſtified againſt him, he was everted out of his own Narrative, as alſo out of the ſeverall Petitions preſented by him to the Parliament in his own behalf, after he was condemn'd; which did but procure him a ſhort reſpit from death: for on the 22. of *Auguſt*, 1651. he with Mr *Gibbons* aforeſaid were beheaded on *Towerhill*; the reſt upon their humble Petitions and acknowledge-

Mr *Love* and Mr. *Gibbons* executed.

ments of their crimes were releast and pardoned. And high time it was that such an exemplary piece of justice, should be inflicted upon the proud and obdurate Clergy, who till then thought themselves out of the reach of Magistraticall power, and that their Function might cloke their actions; but let them know, that Magistracy is an Ordinance of God as well as Ministry; for there is no power but of God, and the powers that are are ordained of God.

Therefore it would not be amisse, if our Governours in some particulars would imitate the Republique of *Venice:* First, By not admitting Ecclesiastical persons into secular Councels, because they have relation to another Government, *viz.* Pontificiall. 2. By having a speciall care to the Pulpit and the Presse, that no Churchman from the meanest Priest to the Patriach,

Patriarch, dare tamper with the affairs, designs or transactions of the State: It being too well known (saith my Authour) that Church-men are the most perilous and pernicious instruments in a State, if they misapply their Talents, to poyson the hearts of the people, to intoxicate their brains, suscitate them to sedition and a mislike of the Government; and they have more power to do this, in regard they have the sway over the noblest part of the creature, the soul and intellectualls: therefore if any meddle with State-matters in the Pulpit, they are punisht in an extraordinary severe manner, and this (saith he) is alledg'd for one main reason why the *Venetian* Republique hath kept their Liberties inviolable; and if it shall please God to put it into the hearts of our Governours to take the like course, no doubt but we shall have the like blessing. *Howels* Survey of the Signiory of *Venice.*

A rising in *Wales.*

There hapned much about this time a petty Insurrection in *Wales*, two or three hundred being got together in behalf of the *Scots* King, whom telltale Fame (that hath continuall credence with the fickle multitude) had possest with pleasing (and yet untrue) news of the defeating Gen. *Cromwels* Army, and the advance of the *Scots* into *England*, which prosperous attempt had an event suitable to the undertaking, *viz.* confusion and destruction.

The English being now desirous to put a period to the warre in *Scotland*, by gaining a passage over the river into *Fife*, for the facilitating their work, and more easie transportation, caused severall boats to be made, with which they gave many great Alarms to the Enemy on the other side, as also to those in *Brunt Island*, in order to what they futher intended.

The

The *Scots* alſo made many infals upon the out-quarters and Gariſons of the Engliſh, wherein they had frequently good ſucceſſe, killing ſome and ſlaying others, having the advantage of the Engliſh by their knowledge of the Countrey, for prevention whereof, orders were given out for drawing off their remoteſt Gariſons, and contracting their Quarters, which was done accordingly, and the Army put into a marching poſture for *Fife*, for which purpoſe *Blackneſſe* was made their Magazine; but the Ground not yet affording either Graſſe or Oats, the enterpriſe was further ſuſpended.

The *Scots* having compleated their Levies to the Number of 15000 Foot and 6000 Horſe, marched on this ſide *Sterling* to a place called *Torwood*, where they were faced by the Engliſh, but would not be drawn to an Engagement,

yet ſtill lay encamp'd behind bogs, and inacceſſible faſtneſſes, on purpoſe to delay the Warre: Upon which the Engliſh reſolved to land ſome Forces on *Fife* ſide, and for that end there was drawn out 1600 Foot, and 4 Troops of Horſe, commanded by Col. *Overton*, who attempted to land at Queens Ferry, which on the 17th of *July* 1651. with the loſſe of about ſix men was effected, and preſently they fell to intrench themſelves: while this was doing the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marcht cloſe up to the Enemy, that in caſe they had marcht towards *Fife*, he might have engaged their rear before they could have reacht *Sterling*: The *Scots* receiving the Alarm the ſame day, forthwith ſent a conſiderable party of Horſe and Foot to the number of 4000 under Sir *John Brown* to drive the Engliſh out of *Fife*: upon which Gen. *Cromwell* ſent

The Engliſh gain a paſſage over into *Fife*.

ſent Maj. Gen. *Lambert* with two Regiments of Horſe and two of Foot to re-enforce the other party, who in 24 hours were ferryed over and joyned, upon which Col. *Okey* with his Regiment fell in among the Enemy, whereby they were forc't to draw into a Battalia, as did the Engliſh alſo, who were more in number then the Enemy, though to equalize that they had greater advantages of ground. In this poſture they continued facing each other about an hour and half; whereupon the Engliſh reſolved to attempt the Enemy by aſcending the Hill, which being done (after a ſhort diſpute) the *Scots* were utterly routed, 2000 or thereabouts were ſlain, and 1400 taken Priſoners, whereof Sir *John Brown* the Commander in chief was one, with Col. *Buchanan* and many others of quality: Of the Engliſh there was few ſlain, but many wounded: A further

4000 of the *Scots* routed, ſlain and taken.

further additional ſtrength of horſe and foot were ſent into *Fife*, ſo to ſtrengthen the Engliſh that they might be able to encounter the whole body of the *Scots* Army, if occaſion required.

Inchigarvey Caſtle ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

Immediately upon this, was ſurrendred to the Engliſh the ſtrong Caſtle of *Inchigarvey*, ſcituate on a rock in the midſt of the Fryth, between *Queens-Ferry* and *North-Ferry*, wherein were 16 pieces of Ordnance.

July 27. The whole Engliſh Army appeared before *Brunt-Iſland*, and ſent in a Summons for rendition thereof, unto which the Governour returned a modeſt anſwer, and the next day accepted a Parley: Commiſſioners on both ſides were choſen, and after ſome debate it vvas agreed, that the ſaid Iſland, with all the Proviſions, Guns and Shipping of Warre, ſhould be delivered into the hands

Brunt-Iſland ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

of

of the Engliſh, *&c.* and that all the Officers and Souldiers in the ſaid Iſland, ſhould march away with Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Bullet in mouth: This place vvas of much concernment to the Engliſh, and ſerved for a ſtore-houſe of all neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of their Army.

Thence the Army marched without ſtay to St. *Johns*-Town, a place of great ſtrength and importance, into vvhich the enemy had newly boated a Regiment of Foot: yet when the Engliſh broke down their ſluces, and let the water out of the Graff, the enemies courage failed them, ſo that it was in ſhort ſpace deliver'd.

St. *Johns*-Town yeelded to the Engliſh.

This vvas no ſooner done, but the main body of the Engliſh Army, vvere conſtrained to attend more eminent ſervice, *viz.* the purſuit of the Scots King, who with an Army of about 16000 Horſe and

The *Scots* enter *England* by the way of *Carliſle.*

and Foot, had ſlipt into *England* by the vvay of *Carliſle*: accordingly moſt of the Infantry vvere boated over to *Lieth*, vvith as much expedition as could be, and preſently after the Horſe: Orders vvere immediately given to Maj. Gen. *Lambert*, to march vvith 3000 Horſe and Dragoons, and (if he could) to get into the rear of the enemy. Maj. Gen. *Harriſon* vvas ordered likewiſe to get into their van, to ſtop them and do vvhat further he thought fit: beſides theſe there was about 16 Regiments of Horſe and Foot vvith Gen. *Cromwell* upon their march after the enemy: And to proſecute the affairs of *Scotland*, Liev. Gen. *Monke* vvas left vvith a party of 7000 Horſe and Foot, vvho ſtraitway took in the ſtrong Town and Caſtle of *Sterling*, *Aberdeen*, *Abernethy*, *Dundee*, *Dunotter* Caſtle, *Dunbarton* Caſtle, vvith ſeverall others, ſo that the whole

whole Realme of *Scotland*, was (after a paſſage gain'd into *Fife*) with little or no difficulty ſubdued and made tributary to the Republique of *England*.

The *Scots* Army, after many halts and skirmiſhes, long and tædious marches, vveakned in their bodies and diſtracted in their mindes, decreaſing rather then increaſing, at length put into *Worceſter*; whence the King ſent out his Letters mandatory to Sr *Thomas Middleton* to raiſe forces for him, and to Col. *Mackworth* Governour of *Shrewsbury* to the like purpoſe, as he did to others alſo, but without ſucceſſe: He vvas likewiſe proclaim'd King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Irelrnd*, in moſt places vvhere he came: which blaſt of Honour (like *Jonah*'s Gourd) quickly vaniſht: for alas by this project of theirs, of coming into *England*, they run themſelves into inevitable

The *Scots* enter the City of *Worceſter*,

inevitable danger, as the Poet ſayes,

Decidit in Syllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim.

being environed on all ſides with the Militia Forces of the ſeverall Counties of the Nation, beſides Gen. *Cromwels* Army they ſo much dreaded; there was likewiſe a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot under Maj. Gen. *Lambert* and *Harriſon* that attended their motions: Col. *Robert Lilburne* was left in *Lancaſhire* to hinder the Earl of *Derby* from raiſing Forces in thoſe parts, other parties were diſpos'd into ſeverall other places, to hinder the enemy of Proviſion, or ſtop their flight as occaſion ſhould be.

The Earl of *Derby* being landed (as vvas expected) at *Wyewater* in *Lancaſhire*, with about 300 Gentlemen and others, endeavour'd to raiſe the Country, while the Engliſh were buſied at *Worceſter*, and in

in ſhort ſpace by the acceſſion of Papiſts, Royalliſts and diſcontented Presbyterians, they encreas'd to the number of 1500: Gen. *Cromwels* Regiment of Foot being then at *Mancheſter*, was appointed to meet Col. *Lilburn* at *Preſton*: To prevent this conjunction, the enemy bent their courſe towards *Mancheſter* to ſurprize the ſaid Regiment; whereupon Col. *Lilburn* aſſay'd to flank the enemy in their march, and by that means to joyn with thoſe Foot; which the enemy perceiv'd and preſt to engage. Now though Col. *Lilburn* was overmatcht with Foot in point of number, whereby the diſpute proved tædious and difficult, yet in the ſpace of an hour, the enemy was totally routed, many perſons of quality were taken, as Col. *Leg*, Col. *John Robinſon*, Col. *Bayns*, Col. *Gerard*, 4 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 20 Gentle-

The Earl of *Derby* routed in *Lancaſhire*.

26 Gentlemen and Reformadoes, 500 Common Souldiers, with all their baggage, Sumpters, Arms and Ammunition, the Earl of *Derby*'s George, Garter and other robes with badges of the Order, but he himself escaped and recovered *Worcester*: There were slain the Lord *Widrington*, Sr *Thomas Tildesly*, Col. *Matth. Boynton*, Sr *William Throgmorton*, Sr *Francis Gamuel* with some other inferior Officers and about 60 private Souldiers. Of the Parliaments Party but 10 were slain, but many wounded: For this peece of service Col. *Lilburn* was bountifully rewarded, as he indeed deserved.

Gen. *Cromwell* (who by delayes, never contributed to approaching dangers) with his Army came to *Worcester*, before he was either expected or desired by his Adversaries; whenas the whole Army was presently disposed about the City,

City, in order to a close begirting thereof.

The first remarkable attempt, was the possessing a Passe upon the *Severne*, at a place called *Upton*, which was done by a party led on by Maj. Gen. *Lambert*, and was presently made good by Lieut. Gen. *Fleetwoods* Brigade, who marched towards the River *Teame*, over which was made a Bridge of Boats, and another over *Severne* on the Generals side; upon which the enemy took the Alarme, and drew out Horse and Foot to oppose the Lieut. Generals passage; to whose relief there was commanded over Colonell *Inglesbyes* and Col. *Fairfax* Regiments of Foot, the Generals Lifeguard, and Col. *Hackers* Regiment of Horse; all which were led on by Gen. *Cromwell* in person: then was commanded over likewise Col. *Goffs*, and Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiments, who

fell to ſcouring the hedges, which the enemy had lined, and beat them from hedge to hedge, and being ſeconded by a freſh ſupply (after about an hours ſharp diſpute) the enemy was forced to give ground and fly to *Powick* bridge, where with about three Regiments more they maintained another hot diſpute, but at length quitted their ground alſo, and ran into *Worceſter*, except ſome that were taken.

After which (renewing their courage) they drew out what Horſe and Foot they could on the Generals ſide, thinking moſt of his Army had been on the other ſide, making a bold and reſolute ſally, wherby the Generals men were forced a little to retire; but the ſcales preſently turn'd, and in ſuch ſort that the enemy was totally routed both Horſe and Foot, their Works and Fort-Royall were taken, and their Canon turned upon themſelves,

ſelves, the Town alſo was ſtraitway entred and ſack'd; moſt of the Scots Infantry were ſlain and taken, but of their Horſe above 3000 eſcap'd, of which Col. *Barton* lying about *Bewdly* with ſome Horſe and Dragoons, took neer upon a thouſand; Col. *Lilburn* with the Gener. Regiment of Foot, met with the Earl of *Derby*, that lately ſo narrowly miſt his hands, with the Earl of *Lauderdaile* and above an hundred perſons of quality more. In this engagement and the gleanings thereof, there were taken Priſoners neer 10000, and about 3000 ſlain: Thoſe of Quality taken, were Duke *Hamilton*, Earl *Lauderdaile*, Earl of *Rothes*, Earl of *Carnwarth*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *John Packington*, Sir *Charles Cunningham*, Sir *Ralph Clare*, Lo. *Spine*, Lord *Sinclare*, Earl of *Cleveland*, Earl of *Derby*, Earl of *Kelly*, Col. *Graves*, Mr *Richard Fanſhaw* Secre-

The *Scots* routed at *Worceſter*, *Sept.* 3. 1651.

tary to the Scots King: 6 Col. of Horſe, 13 of Foot, 9 Lieu. Col. of Horſe, 8 of Foot, 6 Majors of Horſe, 13 Maj. of Foot, 37 Capt. of Horſe, 72 Capt. of Foot, 55 Quartermaſters of Horſe, 89 Lieutenants of Foot; Maj. Gen. *Pitſcotty*, Maj. Gen. *Montgomery*, the Lieutenant Gen. of the Ordnance, Adjut. Generall of the Foot, the Marſhall, Quartermaſter Generall, & Waggonmaſter Generall: 76 Cornets of Horſe, 99 Enſignes of Foot, 30 of the Kings ſervants, 9 Miniſters, 9 Chirurgions, 158 Colours, the Kings Standard, Coach and Horſes, with other rich goods and his collar of SS. Many Parties were taken beſides in ſeverall other places, as *Warwickſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, &c. inſomuch that few of that great Body eſcaped, but were either killed or taken. Maj. Gen. *Maſſey* being ſorely wounded, ſurrendred himſelf

ſelf to the Counteſſe of *Stamford*, and by the Lord *Grey* of *Groby* her Sonne, was ſecur'd and ſent to *London*, whence in ſhort ſpace he made an eſcape: In another place was taken Maj. Gen. *Middleton*, and Lieut. Gen. *David Leſley*; ſo that I may ſay, the gleanings of this Victory, were not much inferior to the harveſt thereof.

Neer this time, moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, were taken at a place called *Ellet* in that Nation, where they were aſſembled to propagate the Royall deſignes: *viz.* Old Gen. *Leſley*, Earl Marſhall, Lord of *Keith*, Earl of *Craford*, Lord *Ogilby*, Lord *Burgoiny*, Lord *Huntly*, Lord *Lee*, with many Knights, Gentlemen and Miniſters: all which were ſoon after ſhipt and ſent for *England*.

Such was the fate that attended the Scots and their King, that He who a few dayes before was pro-

claimed King of *Great Britain*, had now neither Camp nor Garriſon, nor lodging to flie unto or ſafely to repoſe himſelf in for ſhelter, 500lb ſterling being offer'd to any that ſhould detect him; which notwithſtanding he eſcaped, making a diſguiſed peregrination through City and Country, till he met with a fit opportunity for his tranſportation into *France*, where he now is. Yet of the great number of his friends, adherents and followers that were taken, none of quality ſuffered but the Earl of *Derby*, who was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*, and Sir *Tim. Fetherſton*: others of leſſe note were executed at *Cheſter*, *Shrewsbury* and other places.

Earl of *Derby* beheaded.

Nor did the Royalliſts themſelves expect any other or better fortune would attend them in this invaſion then that you have heard; as appears by Duke *Hamiltons* Letter to Mr. *Will. Crofts*, taken among other

other Papers a few dayes before the fight, the ſumme whereof follows;

WE are all laughing at the ridiculouſneſſe of our condition, who having quit Scotland, *being ſcarce able to maintain it; yet we graſpe at all, and nothing but all will ſatisfie us, or to loſe all: I confeſſe I cannot tell whether our hopes or fears are greateſt; but we have one ſtout Argument, and that is deſpair, for we muſt now either ſhortly fight or die. All the Rogues have left us, I will not ſay whether for fear or diſloyalty; but all now with his Majeſty are ſuch as will not diſpute his Commands.* Duke Hamiltons Letter.

So that you ſee, this undertaking was not the product of a mature and deliberate councell, but of neceſſity and deſperation.

Soon after this the Parliament took order for reducing the two Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Man*; that

had been and would ſtill be notable receptacles, for the entertaining all manner of fugitives and diſaffected perſons.

In order to which buſineſſe, Col. *Hayne* with about 2 Regiments of Foot and 2 Troops of Horſe, on the 14th of *Octob.* 1651. were ſhipt at *Weymouth* for *Jerſey*; they were in all eighty Veſſels, and ſet ſayl *Octob.* 17. but a ſtorm forced them in again. On the 19th they ſet ſayl again, and about 12 that night came to an Anchor under *Sarke* Iſland, next morning they bent their courſe towards *Jerſey*, and came to an anchor in St *Owens* Bay; next day they ſailed and anchored before St *Brelades* Bay, when the ſeas proved ſo rough that the Fleet was ſcattered; notwithſtanding on the 21th it was reſolved, that an attempt ſhould be made upon the Iſland that night at St *Owens* Bay, being neceſſitated thereunto for want

want of Horſemeat; in few hours after they embark'd their men aboard the ſmall Boats, Gen. *Blake* and all his Officers were very active in this buſineſſe, who about two hours after the flood weighed Anchor, cut ſome of their Cables, hoiſted ſailes and ſtood in for the ſhore, and were ſoon aground on the ſhore ſide, ſome at 3 foot, ſome at 4, 5, 6, 7 foot water; their men preſently leapt out, ſome up to the middle, ſome to the neck, and run aſhore; the enemy playing hard upon them with great and ſmall ſhot, and with their Horſe gave a hot charge; yet after half an hours diſpute, they fled and left behind them 12 Guns and ſome Colours at that place; after which and that their Horſe were landed, they marched further into the Iſland, and on the 23th *Octob.* poſſeſt themſelves of three Forts more with two Guns in each; they marched on further

till

till they came within ſight of *Elizabeth*-Caſtle, under which was a Fort called St *Albans* Tower, where was 14 Guns, the ſpeedy reducement whereof was reſolved upon and a Summons ſent in, and in two hours time it was delivered up. The next buſineſſe they had to do, was to take in Mount *Orgueil* Caſtle, which upon eaſie termes was alſo ſurrendred: but *Elizabeth* Caſtle being a place of farre greater ſtrength, was not reduc'd till the middle of *Decemb.* following; the Governour thereof Sr *George Carteret*, had large termes granted both to himſelf and all with him, by reaſon of the marvellous ſtrength and ſcituation thereof, which was ſuch as might have coſt much blood, treaſure and time in the gaining of it.

The Iſland of *Jerſey* reduc'd.

Octob. 16th 1651. Under Colonell *Duckenfield* were ſhipt 3 Regiments of Foot, *viz.* Gen. *Cromwels*

Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. *Worſly*, Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. *Mitchell*, and Colonell *Duckenfelds* Regiment, with two Troops of Horſe, theſe were all ſhipt at *Cheſter* and *Liverpool* for the reducing the *Iſle of Man*: and on *Octob.* 18th. they hoiſted ſayl, but by contrary windes were driven into the Harbour of *Beumorris*, on the 25th. about two in the morning, the wind coming about ſomewhat ſoutherly, with a pretty freſh gale, they ſet ſayl again, and about two or three aclock in the afternoon they had a cleer view of the *Calfe of Man*, Caſtle *Ruſhen*, *Derby*-Fort, *Douglas*-Fort, and moſt part of the Iſland, as alſo of the Iſlanders, both Horſe and Foot in their ſeverall motions, muſtering up what ſtrength they could: when by a ſudden ſtorm the Fleet was hindred from coming up any thing

neer

neer the ſhore; upon which they ſteer'd their courſe towards the North end of the Iſland, and with no ſmall difficulty fetcht *Ramſey-bay* that night, where they caſt Anchor, and with a ſmall Party fac'd the Iſlanders, yet was there no ſhot exchang'd. *Octob.* 16. came on board an Iſlander, imploy'd by the chief of that Iſland, to aſſure the Engliſh they ſhould have no oppoſition in landing, but might ſecurely come under their Forts, which they had taken poſſeſſion of for them, and that only two Caſtles held out, *viz.* Caſtle *Ruſhen* and Caſtle *Peele*, which were kept by the Forces of the Count. of *Derby*: now becauſe he had nothing in writing to confirm what he had ſaid, he was diſtruſted, wherefore Maj. *Fox* was boated into the Iſland, to enquire the truth of what the Iſlander had reported, and forthwith returned with the

full

full confirmation thereof; and presently after ſome came from the Iſland as Commiſſioners, entreating that their poor Iſland might be preſerved from ſpoyl, and the Inhabitants from undoing; by landing only ſome part of a Regiment, or at the moſt but a Regiment; upon which, they vvould bring Proviſions at a marketable rate to the ſhore, to ſupply the vvants of ſuch as ſhould continue on ſhipboard, and would aſſiſt thoſe that were to land, in reducing the Caſtles: which Propoſals vvere in part aſſented unto by the Commander in Chief Col. *Duckenfield*, being ſomewhat oblig'd thereto by the civilities of the people. But on the 17th. moſt of the men on ſhipboard were endangered by a long and continued ſtorm, many of the Veſſels not being able to ride in the Bay: one ran aſhore and vvas bulged, but the men ſaved, many others vvere

The Iſle of *Man* reduc'd.

were driven ſeverally up and down; which dangers by ſea and delayes by land, the Caſtles ſtill holding out, being ſenſible of. On the 28th. Horſe and Foot were ordered to come on ſhore, and being poſſeſt of all the Forts in the Iſland, they beſieg'd both the Caſtles of *Peele* and *Ruſhen*, in vvhich the Counteſſe of *Derby* then vvas, both which were preſently ſummoned and brought to very low termes vvithout any bloodſhed; and delivered up to Col. *Duckenfield* for the uſe of the Parliament of *England*, *Octob.* 26. 1651. Where vvas found ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion of all ſorts, and in the Harbor ſome Veſſels alſo vvere taken: Theſe Caſtles vvere of ſuch ſtrength, that if it had pleaſed God the defendants had not been poſſeſt vvith a ſpirit of fear, much blood might have been ſpent in the reducing of them.

Caſtle *Peele* and *Ruſhen* taken.

In

In ſhort ſpace after there was ſurrendred to the Parliaments Forces, that ſtrong and impregnable hold of *Cornet*-Caſtle in the *Iſle of Guernſey*. *Cornet*-Caſtle in *Guernſey* ſurrendred

The next remarkable paſſages of the Affairs of this Nation, was the deceaſe of two of the Parliaments Chieftains, one was Generall *Popham* one of the Admirals of the Engliſh-Fleet, a man of ſingular worth and gallantry; yet his ſhort continuance in that employment, did not ſo much ſhew us what he was, as what he would have been, had it pleaſed the great Diſpoſer of all things to have prolong'd his dayes.

The other was the never to be forgotten *Henry Ireton* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, under his Father in Law his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell*, who ended his dayes ſhortly after the ſiege and taking of *Limrick* in *Ireland*: a man who

who for piety, prudence and policy in Civill and Martial affairs, equal'd, if not excel'd the moſt of men: yet was there left behind ſuch worthy Patriots and Champions of their Country, as upon all occaſions have ſtood in the gap of the greateſt difficulties.

The Parliament (being now throughly ſenſible of the many delayes, miſchiefs and wrongs, for a long time and even now practis'd by the *Hollanders*, both in their Treaties and traffique) ſet forth an Act for encreaſe of Shipping and encouragement of Navigation, which was the moſt pleaſing and advantagious Act to the Merchants and Seamen that could be, and by which the hearts of thoſe rough ſpirited men were more endeared to the Parliaments Intereſt, then by any thing they ever did or could do; the heads whereof were theſe;

That no Commodity whatſoever of

the

the growth or Manufacture of Asia, Africa *or* America, *or any part thereof, as well of the English Plantations as others, shall be imported into* England, Ireland, *or any the territories thereof, in any Ships or Vessels, but in such only as do truly belong to this Commonwealth or the Plantations thereof, under penalty of the forfeiture of Goods and Vessels, and of* Europe *the like.* The Act for Navigation.

That no Commodities whatsoever of forreign growth or manufacture, which are to be brought into this Commonwealth in Ships belonging to the People thereof, shall be by them shipped from any places, but only from those of the said growth, production or manufacture; or from those Ports where the said Commodities can only be, or usually have been shipt for transportation, and from none other places.

That no sorts of Fish, usually caught by the people of this Nation, nor any oyl made of Fish, nor any whale

Finne or Whalebones, ſhall be imported, as aboveſaid, but only ſuch as ſhall be caught in Veſſels belonging to the people of this Nation, under the former penalty.

That no kindes of ſalted Fiſh, from the firſt of Feb. 1653. *ſhall be exported out of this Land, in any other ſave Engliſh Veſſels.*

Severall other Exceptions and Proviſoes there was in reference to the Commodities of *Eaſt-India*, from the Levant Seas, from the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugall*: This is the ſubſtance of that Act which did ſo exceedingly perplex the avaritious, greedy and encroaching *Hollander*. Who notwithſtanding ſet on foot another Treaty with the Engliſh, by ſending Ambaſſadors extraordinary, and ſeeing they could not obtain their deſires thereby, they aſſay'd to do it by force and treachery: which machinations, God (in mercy to this poor Nation)

Nation) by weak inſtruments, detected and turned upon their own heads: yet could they have procured the calling-in of that Act, they would hardly have ſtuck at any other the demands of the Engliſh; but failing therein, they began to diſpute that ancient and unqueſtionable Right of the Engliſh Soveraignty in the narrow Seas, by refuſing to ſtrike therein, for which they had the fortune to be alwayes beaten, not thriving in any ſuch contempt or bravado; upon which occaſion began that ſad breach between the two Republiques, the effects whereof we yet feel and groan under; from which God in his good time will deliver us.

The firſt Sea-fight between the Dutch and the Engliſh.

For in *May* 1652. *Van Trump* Admirall of the Dutch-Fleet, with about 42 ſail of Ships, was diſcovered on the backſide of the *Goodwin-ſands* by Major *Bourn*, who commanded a ſquadron of the Engliſh

Ships, the Dutch bearing towards *Dover-Road*: upon which the Greyhound Frigot was commanded to make ſayl and ſpeak with them, which ſhe did, and then they ſtrook their top-ſayl, demeaned themſelves civilly and ſaid, they came from Admirall *Trump*, with a Meſſage to the Commander in Chief of the Engliſh Fleet: And coming aboard, they ſaluted our Ships, and in order to the ſatisfaction of our Nation, brought this accompt; That the Northerly windes having blown hard ſeverall dayes, they were forced further Southward then they intended, and having rode for ſome dayes off *Dunkirk*, where they had loſt divers Anchors and Cables, profeſſing they intended no injury to the Engliſh Nation: Gen. *Blake* with the reſt of the Engliſh Fleet, was at that time to the Weſtward; but receiving ſpeedy advice of all theſe

paſſages

paſſages from Major *Bourne*, made what haſte poſſibly he could to ply towards them; and on the 19th of *May* in the morning he ſaw them at Anchor about *Dover-Roade*, and being within three Leagues of them, they weighed and ſtood to the Eaſtward, where they met with an Expreſſe from the States: whereupon he haſtned with all the ſayl he could make towards ours, and bore directly up with our Fleet, *Van-Trumpe* being the headmoſt.

Upon which Gen. *Blake* ſhot three Guns at *Van-Trumps* Flag, but without Balls, and *Van-Trumpe* anſwered with a Gun on the averſe ſide of his Ship, ſignifying a diſdain, and in ſtead of ſtriking his top-ſayl, hung out a red Flag, which was the ſignall for his whole Fleet, and gave Gen. *Blake* a broad-ſide; this was the manner of the beginning of that Fight which hath cauſed ſo much trouble to the two Common-

wealths; the continuance was for about 4 hours, untill night parted them, in which fight one of the Dutch Ships was ſunk, and another of 30 Guns taken, with the Captains of both and about 150 Priſoners; of the Engliſh there was about 10 ſlain and 40 wounded: the Engliſh Admirall received much hurt in her Maſts, Sails and Riggin, many ſhot were likewiſe plac'd in her Hull, and the hurt that was done to the reſt of the Fleet was not conſiderable.

This attempt of the Dutch while they were upon a Treaty, did ſo inceníe the Parliament, that notwithſtanding all the addreſſes and overtures of their Ambaſſadours, and the coming over of two more, they could not appeaſe them without ſatisfaction for that injury.

Although in ſeverall Papers put in to the Councell of State they laboured to excuſe the ſame, alledging,

ing, *That the unhappy Fight between the Ships of both Commonwealths, did happen without the Knowledge, and against the Wills of the Lords States Generall of the Netherlands, taking God the searcher of mens hearts to witnesse the same: and that by Letters and Messages, they were daily assur'd of the sincerity of their said Lords, and that with grief and astonishment they receiv'd the fatall News of that unhappy rash action; and thereupon fell into consultation about a remedy to witigate that raw and bloudy wound: and to that end had appointed a solemn meeting of all the Provinces, whereby they doubted not (but by Gods favour) such present cure for these troubles may be wrought, whereby not only the outward cause of all further evils, may be taken away, but also by an interne comfort, the mindes may be redressed and reduced again, to a better hope of the Treaty in hand; and that this thing was most earnestly agitated by*

The Apology of the Dutch Ambassadours for the late affront offered to the English in the *Downs*.

their Lords for the common good of both Nations, to ſhun the deteſtable ſhedding of Chriſtian bloud, ſo much deſired by the enemies of both Nations: They therefore crave and beſeech this Honourable Councell, by the pledges of common Religion and Liberty, to ſuffer nothing to be done out of too much heat, that afterwards may prove neither revocable nor repairable, by too late idle vowes and wiſhes; but that they might without delay receive a kinde Anſwer; which they deſire ſo much the more, becauſe the Ships of their Lords and Shippers, as well in the broad Sea, as in the Ports of this Commonwealth, ſome by force, and ſome by fighting are kept.

Unto which the Parliament reply'd.

The Parliaments Anſwer to and reſolution thereupon.

That calling to minde with what continued demonſtrations of friendſhip, they have demeaned themſelves towards their Neighbours of the United Provinces, from the beginning of their inteſtine

intestine troubles, omitting nothing that might tend to a good correspondency with them, do finde themselves much surpriz'd with the unsutable returns that have been made thereunto, and especially at the Acts of Hostility lately committed in the very roads of England, upon the Ships of this Commonwealth: Upon consideration of all which, and of the severall Papers delivered by the Ambassadours into the Councell of State, they farther answered: That as they would be willing to make a charitable construction of the expressions in the said Papers, endeavouring to represent the late Engagement of the Fleets, to have hapned without the Knowledge and against the Minde of their Superiors; So when they consider how disagreeable to that Profession, the Revolutions and Actions of your State and their Ministers at Sea have been in the midst of a Treaty offered by themselves and managed here by their Ambassadours;

dours; the extraordinary preparations of an hundred and fifty saile of Ships, without any visible occasion, and the Instructions themselves given by the States to their Commanders at Sea; too much cause is found to beleeve, that the Lords the States Generall of the United Provinces, have an Intention by force to usurp the known Right of England in the Seas, to destroy the Fleets that are (under God their Walls and Bulwarks,) and thereby to expose this Commonwealth to Invasion at their pleasure, as by their late Action they have attempted to do: Whereupon the Parliament conceive themselves obliged to endeavour, with Gods assistance, as they shall have opportunity, to seek Reparation of the wrongs already suffered, and Security that the like be not attempted for the future. Nevertheless with this minde and desire, that all differences betwixt the Nations may (if possibly) be friendly and peaceably composed, as God shall open

open a way by his providence thereunto, and circumstances shall be conducing, to render such endeavours lesse dilatory, and more effectuall then those of this kinde heretofore usually have been.

This short and smart answer contained yet something in it that tended to a possibility of an accommodation; yet all the severall conferences and debates about this businesse came to nothing, but broke quite off, and in short space after the Ambassadours had audience in Parliament, took their leaves and departed.

The Dutch Ambassadours have audience and depart

And now these two mighty States prepare to offend each other, and accordingly Gen. *Blake* the English Admirall, with a gallant and resolute Fleet of Ships, advances Northward towards the Isles of *Orkney*, to seize upon and hinder all such as they should finde fishing on those coasts; where he took

12 Dutch

12 Dutch men of Warre guarding their Busses, but most of the Busses were let go.

The Fight between the Dutch and English Fleets neer *Plimouth.*

Sr *George Ayscue* with his Squadron of Ships being left to guard the narrow Seas, discovered a Fleet of *Flemings* between *Dover* and *Calice*, being about 30; of which 10 were taken and burnt, the rest ran ashore on the Coasts of *France*: Many other Prizes were daily brought in (both of the Dutch and French) by the Ships and Frigots of this Commonwealth. Thence Sir *George Ayscue* with his Fleet sailed to the Westward, to seek out the Dutch Fleet, to guard the Seas, and to conduct the Merchantmen that lay at *Plimouth* through the Channel: and being about seven or eight Leagues off *Plimouth*, he receiv'd intelligence of the Dutch Fleet, and presently a Councell of Warre was called, upon which they resolved to stand over for the Coast

Coaſt of *France*, as the moſt probable way to meet with them; and the ſame day being the 16 of *Aug.* between one and two in the afternoon, they had ſight of the Dutch Fleet, and preſently made what ſaile they could towards them, to diſcover their number, being about 60 ſaile of Men of Warre, and 30 Merchantmen: the Engliſh were but 38 ſaile, 4 Fireſhips, and 4 Scouts; yet they came up with the enemy about four in the afternoon, and began the fight with much reſolution and gallantry; Sir *George* and about 6 other Ships, charging through the whole body of the enemies Fleet, receiv'd much hurt in their Hulls, Maſts, Sails and Rigging: yet did they tack-about, weather them, and charge them all again, and continued thus engaged in the body of the enemies Fleet till it was dark night; and had not the reſt of the Engliſh

Captains

Captains failed to do their duties, this Dutch Fleet (in all likelihood) had been wholly defeated. In this engagement the Engliſh had ſome ſlain and ſome wounded, but of note they loſt only Capt. *Pack*, whoſe Leg being ſhot off, he died ſoon after of it, who was an honeſt and valiant Seaman: there was wounded Capt. *Liſle* and Capt. *Witheridge*: a Fireſhip of theirs was ſunk, alſo two other Ships of the enemies were ſuppoſed to be ſunk, but what other loſſe they receiv'd an accompt could not be had: the darkneſſe of the night put a period to the diſpute, ſo that the Dutch ſtood away for the Coaſts of *France*, and the Engliſh for the Port of *Plimouth*, to repair their Maſts and Rigging, without which they could no further proſecute the enemy.

Both Fleets retire.

During this engagement, Gen. *Blake* came from the Northward into

into the Downs, where there fell into his hands about ſix more conſiderable Dutch Prizes, and ſent ſome Frigots to the Weſtward to reinforce Sir *George Ayſcues* Fleet: Preſently after this Capt. *Penn* with a ſquadron of Ships hovering about the Coaſts of *France*, ſurprizd 6 Ships more belonging to the Dutch, which had been in the Duke of *Venice* ſervice, and were now return'd richly laden, all ſtout Ships of Warre and of great burthen.

Sep. 5. The Engliſh Fleet under Gen. *Blake* riding in the Downs, receiving intelligence of a French Fleet, weighd Anchor and ſtood over for the French Coaſts; about 5 of the clock they deſcry'd them weighing Anchor in *Calice* roade, thinking by that means to eſcape: the night approaching, the Engliſh chaſed them as farre as they durſt for the Sands of *Dunkirk*, took moſt of them, and about midnight gave over:

over: The Names of those taken were as followes.

The Triton, commanded by *Chevalier de Verdiel*, a Ship of 31 Guns, in which was *Monsieur Bimulet* Commander in Chief of all the Fleet.

The Shepheard, commanded by *Chevalier Boymerant* of 29 Guns.

The Gift of God, commanded by *Chevalier de la Charta* of 30 Guns.

The Dutchesse, commanded by *Monsieur de la Roch* of 22 Guns.

The Crescent, commanded by *Monsieur de la Viel Dean* of 26 Guns.

The Hunter, commanded by *Monsieur de la Gicleck* of 22 Guns.

The St *Lewis*, commanded by *Monsieur de la Gory* of 28 Guns.

A small Frigot of 8 Guns.

Six Fireships.

This French Fleet was bound to touch at *Calice*, there to take in Provisions and Men for the Relief of *Dunkirk*: but the English thus intercepting

tercepting them, the *Dunkirkers* deſpair'd of any relief, and yeelded it up to the *Spaniards*; the like alſo did *Graveling*: this did in part retaliate for thoſe great loſſes and injuries the Engliſh had ſuſtained from the French.

The Fight between the Dutch and the Engliſh Fleets, called *The Kentiſh knock.*

Sep. 27. Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet, diſcovered on the backſide of the *Goodwin Sands*, about 60 ſaile of Dutch men of Warre, under the command of Admirall *De Wit*: on the 28, Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet got under-ſaile and bore in among the enemy, but being upon a Sand called the *Kentiſh Knock* (under which the Dutch placed themſelves, that the Engliſh might be miſchiev'd if they ſhould endeavour the weather-gage,) they found they had not three fathom water, inſomuch that the Generals Ship, *the Soveraign, the Reſolution, the Andrew* and others were on ground, but without any harm; they all got

preſently off, fell to the buſineſſe again, and ſtaid by the enemy till night parted: After this diſpute the Dutch abode all night at ſome diſtance to Leeward of the Engliſh, as if they had an intention to engage again. Next morning *Sep.*29. at day break, the Dutch Fleet was ſeen about two Leagues Northeaſt of the Engliſh; who (though there was but little winde and various) bore after them all the forenoon, but the wind coming to North and B. Weſt, they could not get up to them: yet ſome of the beſt Frigots were commanded to bear up as neer the Dutch as they could, and to keep them in play till the reſt of the Fleet could get up; and with much ado about three a clock got within ſhot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees the Engliſh Fleet would get within them, ſet up their main ſailes and ran for it, after whom about 10 Frigots had the chaſe

The Dutch are ſhamefully worſted.

chaſe till ſix a clock that night. Next morning *Sept.*30. the Engliſh bore after them again with a freſh gale at S. W. and purſued them untill they had ſight of *Weſt-Gabell* in *Zealand*, and ſaw them run into *Goree*. Hereupon the Engliſh concluded at a Councell of Warre, not to run further upon the Coaſts of *Holland*, as well to avoid the ſhallowes, as becauſe of the want of Proviſion in the Fleet.

The loſſe that the Dutch apparently ſuſtain'd was, that three of their Ships were diſabled in the firſt encounter, all their Maſts being cut down, others of them loſt their heads, and others their Boltſprit-maſts and Yards, the Dutch rear-Admirall being towed by a Fly-boat of 32 Guns, was boarded by the *None-ſuch* Frigot with 30 men, and the Fly-boat with 30 more, but there being water in the hold, and wanting Maſts and Sails,

he took the Rear-Admirall, the Captain and about 80 men out of them, and left the Vessels with the dead men floating in the Sea: Of the English the losse was not great, about 40 being slain, and about 40 wounded; in such shamefull sort were the Dutch defeated, who were so mighty at Sea, that they were a terrour to the whole Universe.

The fame of this unhappy breach between two such Potent States, quickly spread it self into all places, that were any whit eminent for trade or commerce, and the effects thereof were both seen and heard in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the English Channel, whether the English had sent severall Ships of Warre, to secure their Merchants from the French Pyrates of *Toulon*, *Marsiellus*, *&c.* A squadron whereof of 4 saile, *viz.* the *Paragon*, *Phœnix*, *Constant-Warwick* and *Elizabeth* (having under convoy three

Merchants

Merchants Ships, two from *Scandarone*, and one from *Smyrna*) met with 11 ſaile of Dutch men of Warre, who preſently came up with the Engliſh and began the engagement, but night came on and parted them: next morning the Dutch began again, and found as hot work as can be imagin'd from ſo ſmall a number, two of their main top-maſts being ſhot down, and one of their Ships fired, but afterwards quenched: the Phœnix a ſtout Engliſh Frigot of 45 Guns, was clap'd on board by a heavy Dutch Ship, the men overpowr'd and the Ship taken. Of this petty ſucceſſe the Dutch exceedingly boaſted: yet they bought it dearly, and that by their number, not their valour; the Engliſh not giving out ſo long as they had Men or mnnition; for the *Paragon* loſt 27 Men, and had about 60 wounded; the *Elizabeth* had but

Four Engliſh men of Warre are worſted by eleven Dutch men of Warre in the *Straights*.

The *Phœnix* Frigot is taken by the Dutch.

two barrels of Powder leſt, ſo hard they ply'd it, and to ſuch ſtreſſe were they put: Yet in deſpight of their Adverſaries, they got ſafe with their Merchants into *Portolongone*; this fight was neer the Iſland of *Corſica*.

Upon the nick of this breach came into *England* an Ambaſſadour from the Queen of *Sweden*, where he ended his life before he effected any thing: another alſo from the King of *Denmarke*, who being a contemporary and confederate with the States of *Holland*, durſt not but dance after their Pipe, and as ſoon as the ghaſtly wound between the two States began to feſter, he departed the Land.

About which time the Parliament (conſidering the condition of the Engliſh Merchants trading into the Eaſt Countrey, whoſe Ships (to avoid the danger of the Dutch men of Warre, then in the *Sound*)

Sound) had put themſelves into the protection of the King of *Denmarke*, but durſt not venture home without a Convoy) ſent a Fleet of 18 men of Warre of good force to fetch them home, being in number 22, and laden with ſuch Commodities as the Engliſh had ſpeciall occaſion for, and without which they could not proſecute the warre with the *Dutch*. Accordingly, *Sept.* 19th. they ſet ſaile out of *Yarmouth* roade, and on the 20th. they came to an Anchor within two Leagues of *Elſenore*-Caſtle; whence the Commander in chief ſent a Letter to the Governour of *Elſenore*, by the *Greyhound* Frigot, and another to the Daniſh Admirall, to deſire them to acquaint the King with their coming, and for what; with a Letter to the Merchants and Maſters of the Engliſh Ships at at *Copenhagen*, to addreſſe themſelves to the King, for the ſpeedy

releaſe of their Ships, then ſhut up within the *Boomes* at *Copenhagen*: but a mile ſhort of the Caſtle the Ship was ſtopt. Next morning the Captain went up with his Boat, and delivered his Meſſage and Letters, which availed nothing: ſo that another was ſent to the Merchants, and a Meſſenger to the King, but without ſucceſſe; for he could not be admitted to ſpeech with or ſight of him: At length two Lords were ſent to *Elſenore*, unto whom two Engliſh Captains repair'd, and urged the reſtoring the Ships; and inſtead of anſwering to the buſineſſe, they asked, *Why their Ambaſſadour had not audience? Whether they had a Letter from the State of* England *to their King? Why they came ſo boldly upon his Majeſties Streames, and ſo neer his Houſe and Caſtle with ſuch a mighty Fleet, without three weeks notice beforehand?* All theſe being impertinent to the buſineſſe,

The ſeverall tranſactions between the Engliſh and King of Denmark.

buſineſſe, a poſitive anſwer was urged by the Engliſh: and on the 26th. of *Sept.* they received a Letter from the King, *That he would ſecure them for the Merchants as carefully as he had done, but would not deliver them to them:* Whereupon the Merchants and Seamen being deſtitute of all hopes of the releaſement of their Ships, left them and came home with this Fleet: who on the 27th of *Sept.* left the *Sound*, and ſteer'd their courſe for *England*; and on the laſt of *Sept.* the Admirall of the Fleet commanded by Capt. *Ball*, ran on ſhore on the Coaſt of *Shutland*, and was there loſt, but her men ſaved: this Ship carrying the light, it was miraculous that the reſt of the Fleet were not all loſt: this Ship was called the *Antelope*, an excellent Frigot, and carried above 50 braſſe Guns: a little after that they took about 20 Buſſes, a Dutch man of

Warre,

Warre, and a Freebooter of 20 Guns; and on the 15th of *Octob.* arrived safe in *Burlington Bay.*

Not long after this an Agent, by Name *Bradshaw,* was sent to the King of *Denmarke,* so see if yet by fair meanes, they could obtain their desires; but in vain: for he did not only detain the Ships, but at length unladed them and sold the Goods. Which incivilities towerds those that never injur'd him in the least, but desir'd by all fair means, to enter into Amity with him; may one day (by the good providence of God) be requited and avenged.

The Hollanders (drunk with rage, and greedy of revenge for those rubs the English had lately given them, and for the continuall losse of their Ships daily surpris'd and in great numbers brought into our Channel) used their utmost care and industry in rigging and setting forth their Fleet: which (notwith-

(notwithſtanding the ſeaſon of the year) they effected; and *Decemb.* 20th. they appeared on the back-ſide of *Goodwin Sands*, being 90 men of Warre, and 10 Fireſhips; the Engliſh under Gen. *Blake* were but 42, and not half of them man'd, moſt of the beſt Ships being laid up when there was moſt need of them: which default (without doubt) was cauſed through the improvident, treacherous, ſiniſter and ſlothfull actings of ſuch as then ſteer'd the helme of this State, whom God (in his due time) will bring to a reckoning for their miſcarriages: The Engliſh notwithſtanding the paucity of their number, reſolved to go out and fight them: and *Nov.* 30th. being fair weather, both Fleets plied to the Weſtward, and about eleven of the clock that day were both engaged, the Engliſh having got the Weathergage: in this fight half of the

The Dutch & Engliſh engage, and the Engliſh are worſted.

the Engliſh Fleet(as ſmall as it was) came not up, pretending want of Men, inſomuch that a few Ships of the Engliſh bore the brunt of that fight with the whole Fleet of the Dutch; the Vanguard and the *Victory* engaging with 20 of the Dutch from firſt to laſt, and yet got cleer of them all. In the evening the *Garland*, an Engliſh Ship of above 40 Guns, was boarded by two Dutch Flag-Ships, and after ſhe had blown up her decks, for want of men was taken. The *Bonadventure* (a Merchants Ship) attempting to relieve the *Garland*, was boarded, yet cleer'd her decks ſeverall times, the Captain whereof being ſlain, the Ship was at length taken: Gen. *Blake* going in the *Triumph* to relieve the *Garland*, had his foretopmaſt ſhot by the board, was twice boarded, and yet got off ſafe, as did all the reſt except the two aforementioned, which though they

The *Garland* and *Bonadventure* are taken.

they fetcht not farre yet dearly bought: two other Ships likewiſe fell into the hands of the Dutch preſently after the Fight, but both Merchants Ships. Gen. *Blake* upon this with his Fleet withdrew into *Lee*-road, to be reinforc't with Ships and Men. This Victory, ſuch as you have heard, made the Dutch greatly rejoyce and inſult; ſuch is the vanity and levity of thoſe which gaze on the meer outſide of things, as they preſent themſelves at firſt view: Nay by their Ambaſſadors they made the news thereof to eccho in moſt of the Princes Courts in Chriſtendome: *Mirum autem quantum fama popularis addidit fabulæ.*

But the Engliſh like a Bear robbed of her whelps, and awakned at this ſudden eclipſe of their glory, ſplendour and wonted valour, betook themſelves to new reſolutions for the quickning out a conſiderable Fleet,

Fleet, whereby to allay the ſoaring pride of their adverſaries, and to ſtifle thoſe unruly clamours and generall diſcontents of the people every where murmuring and inveighing againſt their Governours, as if they had (by ſecret and clandeſtine deſignes) contrived the ruine of the Nation by a deſtruction of the Fleet.

And firſt they took into conſideration, what due encouragement was fit to be given to Mariners and Seamen: and ordered,

That the Wages of every able Seaman, fit for the helme and head, top and yard, ſhould be advanced from 18ˢ the moneth, to 23ˢ the moneth, and all the reſt proportionable.

That for every Prize they ſhall take, and ſhall be ſo adjudged in the Court of Admiralty, they ſhall have Ten Shillings for every Tun the ſaid Ship ſhall meaſure; and

fix

ſix Pounds ten Shillings four Pence for every peece of Ordnance, whether Iron or braſſe, to be ſhared and divided amongſt them proportionably, according to their places and Offices in the ſhip: and that they ſhall have all Pillage they ſhall finde upon or above the Gundeck of any ſuch Prize.

That they ſhall have ten Pounds a Gun, for every man of Warre they ſhall ſink or deſtroy, by Fire or otherwiſe, to be divided as aforeſaid, with a moneths *gratis* money to all that ſhall voluntarily come into their Service within 40 dayes.

That for ſupplying of neceſſary Proviſions unto ſick and wounded men aboard, there be allowed five Pounds for ſix moneths ſervice for every hundred men. That care be taken upon their diſcharge for the payment of their Tickets and Conduct money.

That a convenient houſe be provided

vided in or neer *Dover*, *Deale* or *Sandwich*, as an Hoſpitall for the accommodation of ſuch wounded men, as ſhall be there ſet on ſhore. Theſe with ſeverall other branches of the like nature, were printed and publiſhed, to the great ſatisfaction of the Seamen: inſomuch that towards the latter end of *Febr.* 1653, the Engliſh had a brave and reſolute Fleet out at Sea; notwithſtanding all the care and induſtry of the *Hollanders*, to hinder all Nations from bringing any Pitch, Tar or Maſts into this Commonwealth.

The Engliſh and Dutch Fleets engage neer the *Iſle of Wight* and *Portland*.

Febr. 18th. The Dutch Fleet in number about 80, with about 150 Merchantmen from *Roan*, *Nants* and *Bourdeaux*, were diſcovered between the *Iſle of Wight* and *Portland*: and about 8 in the morning, the headmoſt of the Engliſh Fleet came up and engaged them, *viz.* the *Triumph*, where was Gen. *Blake* and

Gen. *Dean,* with three or four more; the reſt were not able to get up, being to the Leeward: ſo that them few were conſtrained to bear the firſt brunt, holding play with no leſſe then 30 of the Dutch men of Warre, and thus it continued till two a clock in the afternoon; after which about half the Engliſh Fleet came up and engaged the Dutch till the night parted: In this fight the Engliſh loſt none ſave the *Sampſon*; a Dutch Prize, which being made unſerviceable, was ſunk by themſelves, the men being all taken out and ſaved, which Ship firſt ſunk the enemy that maimed her.

Febr. 19. The Engliſh made towards the Dutch, and followed them upon the chace a good while, in which dayes ſervice ſome of the enemies Ships were brought by the Lee and deſtroyed.

Febr. 20. They engaged the Dutch again, and the diſpute grew

hot, insomuch that the enemy began to fire out of their stern-most ports, and make away, so that divers of their Merchants Ships fell into the hands of the English: at evening the English Fleet being against *Boleigne* in *France*, and not farre from the shore, the wind at *N. N.* west, which was bad for them to get to their own shore; they endeavoured by haling upon a tack, to get *Dover-Road*; but many of their Ships, having their Sails and rigging much tattered and torn, they came to an Anchor.

The English in this fight took about 50 Merchants, and 9 men of Warre, severall of their men of Warre were likewise sunk by the English, beside what the enemy themselves sunk that were made unserviceable, and by Letters out of *France*, it was certified also that above 2000 dead bodies of the Dutch were seen upon the French shores,

ſhores. Preſently after this hot and terrible fight, there was 1500 taken Priſoners and brought to *London*. Gen. *Blake* was wounded in this engagement, ſeverall other Commanders of the Engliſh, of eminent worth and gallantry, were ſlain and wounded alſo. Now though a particular accompt of the Dutch loſſe could never yet be fully known, yet without all queſtion it was as ſad and dreadfull a loſſe to that State as they ever yet knew, for which let Gods Name alone be magnified: and though I am none of thoſe, *Qui malis gaudeo alienis*, yet ſeeing (that by a kind of fatall neceſſity) the ſtroakes of adverſe fortune muſt fall heavy ſomewhere, we ought with hands lifted up to bleſſe God for our deliverance.

The Dutch being deeply ſenſible of this loſſe, ſent a Letter to the Parliament of *England*, yet ſigned only by the States of *Holland* and

West-Friesland: in answer to which the Parliament a Letter, signifying their desire of a friendly compliance, for the avoiding the further shedding of Christian bloud, but nothing came thereon.

But lest the English should surfet with excesse of joy for their late Victories over their enemies; God was pleased to give them a check, by an unexpected defeat of their Ships in the Levant-Seas, which was as followes.

The English (having by a stratagem regained the *Phœnix* Frigot from the Dutch as she lay in *Levorn Mole*) fitted themselves for another encounter with the Dutch: Capt. *Badiley* with 9 men of War weighed out of *Portolongone*, towards the relief of those other Ships under Capt. *Apleton* that lay in *Leverne Mole*) and for severall moneths had been coop'd up by 22 men of Warre; hereupon the English

Engliſh Ships under Capt. *Apleton* weighed out of the *Mole*, a little ſooner then they ſhould have done, and were preſently engaged by the whole Fleet of the Dutch, who having the advantage of the wind, with their Admirall and two other Ships, clapt the *Leopard* aboard, a ſtout Engliſh Ship of above 50 Guns, who bravely maintain'd the fight at leaſt 5 hours againſt them all, till at length being overborne by the number of the enemy ſhe was taken.

The Engliſh Fleet in the Levant Seas, are again worſted by the Dutch.

The *Bonadventure*, by a ſhot in her Pouder room, took fire and was blown up.

The *Peregrine* was engaged with four or five of the Dutch at a time, and having her main-maſt and miſen-maſt ſhot away, and being overpowr'd with number was taken.

The *Levant-Merchant* was firſt boarded by one of the enemies

Ships of 36 Guns, and (after two hours fight) by another as big, the first of which sunk presently after; yet was she also possest by the Dutch.

The *Sampson* was boarded by young *Trump* Rear Admirall of the Dutch on one side, and by a fire-ship on the other, so that she was quickly fired.

This was the greatest loss the English have sustain'd from the Dutch since the breach, and was done in the sight of 9 English men of Warre under Capt. *Badiley*, who (I cannot say) would not, but I am sure did not vouchsafe those stout hearts that there perished the least assistance, for which he hath been since branded with the infamous terms of Cowardize, Covetousness and Treachery; from which imputations it is wished he could clear himself, in the sight of God and men.

The

The relation wherein this Commonwealth ſtood with the Neighbouring Nations was in this ſort,

The King of *Portugall* not able to reſiſt ſo powerfull a ſtate as this (having more then enough to do, to grapple with the wealthy *Spaniard*) ſent over an Ambaſſadour extraordinary with a ſumptuous train of followers to conclude a peace with the Engliſh: who (after many conferences, frequent addreſſes, and large offers made) obtain'd the ſame; yet to this day he hath not fully finiſhed his Negotiations, ſo as to ſatisfie the Merchants for their great loſſes.

The King of *Portugall* and the State of *England* conclude a peace.

From *France* the Engliſh were courted by two Parties: by an Agent from the King of *France*, deſiring a releaſe of his ſhips taken (as aforeſaid) going to the relief of *Dunkirke*, as alſo that there might be a right underſtanding be-

A French Agent arrives at *London*.

4 Deputies from *Bourdeaux* arive at *London* alſo.

tween the 2 Nations. And by 4 Deputies from the Prince of *Conde*, craving aid againſt the Cardinall and his creatures, who had ſtraitly beſieged the City of *Bourdeaux*: all which Negotiations were ineffectuall, for alas the breach was too high between the 2 Nations to be eaſily cemented.

Other Nations by Letters and otherwiſe endeavoured to be mediators and compoſers of thoſe mortall jarres that were between *England* and *Holland*; as the Queen of *Sweden*, the Cantous of *Switzerland*, the Imperiall Cities of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, &c.

This was the poſture of the Civil and Military affairs of this Nation, when his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell* (a man as it were by Divine appointment ſet apart for great enterpriſes) perceiving the notorious corruptions, dilatory proceedings, pernicious and arbi-

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trary actings of the Parliament, to perpetuate their ſeſſion, and to inthrall the people (by defrauding and disfranchiſing them of their ancient and undoubted Liberties of equall and ſucceſſive Repreſentatives) entred the Parliament houſe, attended with ſome of his principal Officers, and there delivered certain reaſons why a period ought to be put to that Parliament; which was preſently done, the Speaker with the reſt of the Members (ſome by force, ſome through fear, and ſome murmuring) departed the Houſe. For which diſaſter no man moved either tongue or hand in their behalf, it being generally beleev'd, that though the Nation poſſibly might not be better'd by this change, yet a worſe could not befall it. And thus was this mighty Councell diſſolv'd, their Powers transferr'd into the hands of the Souldiery, and their Names reproacht

The Parliament is diſſolved.

proacht and vilified with the ſcorns and dirigies of the common people, who being well pleaſed with the doing thereof, enquired not into the reaſons or cauſes why it was done. But to ſatisfie the wiſer ſort, and thoſe that were more curious enquirers into the true and genuine cauſes of things, General *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers publiſhed a Declaration, the ſubſtance whereof was as follows.

The Declaration of Gen. *Cromwel* and his Councel of Officers

THat after God was pleaſed marvellouſly to appear for his people, in reducing Ireland *and* Scotland *to ſo great a degree of peace, and* England *to perfect quiet; whereby the Parliament had opportunity to give the people the harveſt of all their labour, bloud and treaſure; and to ſettle a due Liberty in reference to Civil and Spirituall things: whereunto they were obliged by their duty, engagements, and thoſe great and wonderfull things*

things God hath wrought for them. But they made ſo little progreſs therein that it was matter of much grief to the good people of the Land; who thereupon applied themſelves to the Army, expecting redreſſe by their means, who (though unwilling to meddle with the Civil Authority) agreed that ſuch Officers as were Members of Parliament ſhould move them to proceed vigorouſly, in reforming what was amiſs in the Commonwealth, and in ſetling it upon a foundation of Juſtice and Righteouſneſs, which being done, it was hoped the Parliament would have anſwered their expectations.

But finding the contrary, they renewed their deſires by an humble Petition in Aug. 1652. *which produc'd no conſiderable effect, nor was any ſuch progreſs made therein, as might imply their reall intentions to accompliſh what was petition'd for; but rather an averſneſs to the things themſelves,*

ſelves, with much bitterneſs and oppoſition to the people of God and his Spirit acting in them: in ſo much that the godly Party in Parliament were rendred of no further uſe, then to countenance the ends of a corrupt Party, for effecting their deſires of perpetuating themſelves in the ſupream Government.

For obviating theſe evils the Officers of the Army obtained ſeverall meetings with ſome of the Parliament, to conſider what remedy might be applied to prevent the ſame; but ſuch endeavours proving ineffectuall, it became evident, that this Parliament, through the corruption of ſome, the jealouſie of others, the non-attendance *of many, would never anſwer thoſe ends which God, his People and the whole Nation expected from them; But that this cauſe which God had ſo greatly bleſſed, muſt needs languiſh under their hands, and by degrees be loſt; and the Lives, Liberties and*

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Comforts of his people be delivered into their enemies hands.

All which being ſadly and ſeriouſly conſidered by the honeſt people of the Nation as well as by the Army, it ſeemed a duty incumbent upon us, who had ſeen ſo much of the power and preſence of God, to conſider of ſome effectuall means whereby to eſtabliſh righteouſneſs and peace in theſe Nations.

And after much debate it was judged neceſſary, that the ſupream Government ſhould be by the Parliament devolved upon known perſons fearing God and of approved integrity for a time, as the moſt hopefull way to countenance all Gods people, reform the Law, and adminiſter Juſtice impartially: hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and underſtand their true intereſt in the election of ſucceſſive Parliaments; that ſo the Government might be ſetled upon a right Baſis, without hazard to

this

this glorious cauſe, or neceſſitating to keep up Armies for the defense of the ſame.

And being ſtill reſolved to uſe all means poſſible to avoid extraordinary courſes, we prevailed with about 20 Members of Parliament, to give us a conference, with whom we plainly debated the neceſſity and juſtneſs of our Propoſals: The which found no acceptance, but in ſtead thereof it was offered that the way was to continue ſtill this Parliament, as being that from which we might probably expect all good things. This being vehemently inſiſted on did much confirm us in our apprehenſions; That not any love to a Repreſentative, but the making uſe thereof to recruit, and ſo to perpetuate themſelves, was their aim, in the Act they had then under conſideration.

For preventing the conſummating whereof, and all the ſad and evil conſequences, which upon the grounds afore-

aforesaid must have ensued, and whereby at one blow the interest of all honest men and of this glorious cause had been endangered to be laid in the dust, and these Nations imbroyled in new troubles, at a time when our enemies abroad are watching all advantages against, and some of them actually engaged in Warre with us; we have been necessitated (though with much reluctancy) to put an end to this Parliament.

This Declaration and proceedings of Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers, was attended with the consent of the Generals and all the Captains of the Fleet, as also of the Generals and Officers of all the land Forces in *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

But least the Magistrates, and other publike Ministers of the Nation, should be startled at this sudden change, so as to swerve from their

their duties; or others should take occasion thereby to make disturbances in the Commonwealth, this following Declaration was published.

WHereas the Parliament being dissolved, Persons of approved fidelity and honesty, are (according to the late Declaration of the 22th of April last) to be called from the severall parts of this Commonwealth to the supream Authority; and although effectual proceedings are and have been had for perfecting those resolutions; yet some convenient time being required for the assembling of those persons, it hath been found necessary for preventing the mischiefs and inconveniences which may arise in the mean while to the publike affairs, that a Councell of State be constituted, to take care of and intend, the peace, safety and present management of the affairs of his Commonwealth: which being

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ſetled accordingly, the ſame is hereby declared and publiſhed, to the end all perſons may take notice thereof, and in their ſeverall places and ſtations demean themſelves peaceably, giving obedience to the Laws of the Nation as heretofore: in the exerciſe and adminiſtration whereof, as endeavours ſhall be uſed, that no oppreſſion or wrong be done to the people, ſo a ſtrict accompt will be required, of all ſuch as ſhall do any thing to endanger the publike peace and quiet upon any pretence whatſoever.

April 30th 1653. O. CROMWELL.

Theſe Domeſtick revolutions did in ſome meaſure heighten the ſpirits of the Dutch, who thought that ſome eminent diſtractions and commotions (both by ſea and land) would thereupon enſue: but they were much deceived; for the Maritime affairs of theſe Nations (wherein the wo or weal thereof

consisted) were carried on with as much dexterity, policy and speed, as the necessity and urgency of the occasion did require.

Now the Dutch having a great Fleet of Merchants Ships outward bound, durst not adventure through the Channel; but with a Fleet of about 90 Men of Warre, conducted them by the North of *Scotland* towards the *Sound*, and there met with another Fleet of their Merchant men homewards bound, some from *Russia*, some from the *East-Indies*, and some from *France*: all which they conveyed home in safety, not having met with the English Fleet either going or coming: which having done, and hearing that the English Fleet was to the Northwards, they set sail with their Fleet and came into the Downs, where they took two or three small vessels, and made severall shot into the Town of *Dover*, with

with which bravados they greatly delighted themſelves, and boaſted that the Engliſh Fleet was loſt, that Hue and Cry muſt be ſent after them, and ſuch like ſpeeches they vented and vaunted with: when on a ſudden the Engliſh Fleet arrived from the Northwards, and on the 28th. of *May* came into *Yarmouth* Roade. *June* 1. Being at Anchor in *Sole Bay*, they diſcovered two Dutch galliot Hoyes, to which chace was given till the whole Dutch Fleet was diſcovered, but the weather proving dark they loſt ſight of them. *June* 3. The Engliſh Fleet (being at Anchor without the Southhead of the Gober) diſcovered the enemy about two leagues to Leeward, being about 100 ſail: whereupon the Engliſh weighed and made ſail towards them; between 11 and 12 at noon both Fleets were engaged, and for ſome hours the diſpute was ſharp,

The Fight between the Dutch and Engliſh Fleets off the North-foreland.

insomuch that about 6 a clock in the evening the enemy bore right away before the winde, little more being done that night. Next morning early, the English were fair by the Dutch again; but there being little wind, it was noon ere they could engage them, and after four hours dispute, the Dutch endeavoured as fast as they could to get away; but the wind freshing westwardly, the English bore in so hard among them, that they took 11 Men of Warre, and 2 water-Hoyes, 6 Captains, 1500 Prisoners, and sunk 6 Men of Warre more; the rest of the Dutch Fleet (if night had not prevented) would probably have been cut off; but darkness coming on, and being near the Flats, and necessitated to stay and mend their sails and rigging, which were much shattered and torn, they came to an Anchor about 10 a clock that night. The

The Dutch are worsted, and many of their Ships sunk and taken.

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loſſe which the Engliſh ſuſtained in this fight, was of Gen. *Dean* one of their Admirals, who with a great ſhot was taken off the firſt daies engagement, one Capt. they loſt beſide, they had ſlain at the uttermoſt not above 150 men, and about 240 wounded, but they loſt not one Ship: That which greatly animated the Engliſh, and diſcouraged the Dutch, was the opportune and ſeaſonable coming in of Gen. *Blake* with about 16 ſail of ſtout Men of Warre. The Dutch having (by the advantage of the night) got into the *Wielings*, the *Ulye* and the *Texel*; the Engliſh called a Counſell of all the Captains of the Fleet, to adviſe what was the moſt convenient courſe for improvement of the victory to the beſt advantage: where it was reſolved to make what ſail they could with the whole Fleet towards the *Wielings*, ſo far as with ſafety they might,

and ſo range the Dutch Coaſt till they came to the *Texel*, where they lay for a pretty ſpace of time, taking Prizes continually more or leſſe, to the wofull prejudice of the Dutch, whoſe Ships could in that while neither go out nor come in, nor get together in any one Port, whereby to unite and get to a head: in which condition I ſhall for the preſent leave them.

Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers having finiſh'd their conſultations and reſolutions about thoſe Perſons to whom the Ligiſlative Power of the Nation was to be committed; Warrants were iſſued out to each perſon ſo choſen in the three Nations, to appear at the Councel-Chamber at *Whitehall July* 4th 1653. a Copy whereof followes:

FOr aſmuch as upon the diſſolution of the late Parliament it became neceſ-

ſary,

ſary, that the peace, ſafety and good government of this Commonwealth ſhould be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers perſons fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honeſty, are by my ſelf, with the advice of my Councel of Officers, nominated; to whom the great charge and truſt of ſo weighty affairs is to be committed. And having good aſſurance of your love to, and courage for God, and the Intereſt of his Cauſe, and the good people of this Commonwealth.

I Oliver Cromwell, *Capt. Generall and Commander in chief of all the Armies and Forces rais'd and to be rais'd within this Commonwealth, do hereby ſummon and require you (being of the Perſons nominated) perſonally to be and appear at the Councel-Chamber, commonly known or called by the name of the Councel-Chamber at* Whitehall, *within the City of* Weſtminſter, *upon the* 4th *day of* July *next enſuing the*

date hereof, and then and there to take upon you the ſaid truſt, unto which you are hereby called and appointed, to ſerve as a Member for the County of And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my hand and Seal the day of June 1653.

O. Cromwell.

July 4th the ſeverall Members met accordingly in the Councel-Chamber, where was the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* and many of his Officers about him, who ſtanding up, made an excellent, uſefull and ſeaſonable Speech unto them; recounting the many wonderfull mercies of God towards this Nation, and the continued ſeries of providences by which he had appeared, in carrying on this Cauſe, and bringing affairs into the preſent condition.

He ſet forth likewiſe the progreſſe of affairs ſince the famous victory

victory at *Worceſter*, as alſo the actings of the Army thereupon, after divers applications to the Parliament, and much waiting upon them, with the grounds and neceſſity of their diſſolving the late Parliament, which he declared to be for the preſervation of this Cauſe, and the intereſt of all honeſt men who have been engaged therein.

He in like manner held forth the cleerneſſe of the Call given to the Members then preſent, to take upon them the ſupream Authority: and from the Scriptures exhorted them to their duties, and encouraged them therein: He further deſired them that a tenderneſſe might be uſed towards all conſcientious perſons of what judgement ſoever.

Which having ended, his Excellency produced an Inſtrument under his own hand and Seal, whereby he did with the advice of his Officers, devolve and intruſt the Supream

Supream Authority and Government of this Commonwealth, into the hands of the Persons there met, Who, or any fourty of them, are to be held and acknowledged the Supream Authority of the Nation; unto whom all persons within the same, and the territories thereunto belonging, are to yeeld obedience and subjection. And that they sit no longer then the 3^d^ of *Novemb.* 1654. And three moneths before their dissolution, they were to make choice of other Persons to succeed them, who were not to sit above a twelvemoneth, and then to take care for a succession in Government. Which Instrument being delivered to the Members, his Lordship commended them to God, and with his Officers withdrew. From thence the Members adjourned forthwith to the old Parliament house, and there sate *de die in diem.*

About

About this time *John Lilburne* (of whom I have already made mention) being a few moneths before baniſhed the Land, by an Act of the foregoing Parliament, for certain crimes laid to his charge; took occaſion upon this change of Government to come into *England*, and caſt himſelf upon his Excellency the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, craving his protection in ſeverall publike addreſſes; who unwilling to interpoſe or meddle with affairs of that nature, left him to the Law: inſomuch that he was committed to *Newgate*, and the next Seſſions or Goal-delivery, he was brought to tryall in the *Old-Baily*, *July* 13. but nothing was done that day, ſave that Councel was aſſigned him according to his demand. *July* 14. he was again brought to the Barre, but refuſed to put in his Plea, unleſſe he might have a copy of his Indictment, which was at length granted

John Lilburn tried at the Seſſions in the *Old-Baily*.

granted him. *July* 15. he appeared at the Barre again, but little was done that day. *July* 16. he appeared and delivered in divers Exceptions to the Bill of Indictment, which were signed by his Councel and received by the Court; which day the Sessions ended, so that the businesse was put off to the next Sessions. *Aug.* 13. he appeared before the Bench again, and put in an Exception, demanding an Oyer of the Judgement given against him in Parliament, as well as of the Act grounded thereupon. *Aug.* 16. he appeared again, the Point argued on both sides, but nothing more was done that day. *Aug.* 20. he was again brought before the Court, where he joyned issue, and pleaded Not guilty; whereupon a Jury was impannel'd, and Witnesses examined to make good the Charge; as also Witnesses on the behalf of the Prisoner, who in making

king his defence, held the Court ſeverall hours; and in anſwer thereunto the Councel for the Commonwealth were alſo heard: The Jury having the Charge, after hearing the whole buſineſſe withdrew, and about 12 of the clock that night delivered up their verdict, That they found him Not guilty: whereupon he was ſent back to *Newgate*, and ſoon after was from thence ſent to the Tower, where he yet remains.

Is quitted by the Jury.

Thus you ſee what endeavours were uſed to rid the Nation of this inconſiderable fellow, by Tryals, Baniſhment, and what not, but hitherto in vain! whenas many a gallant Heart, farre tranſcending him in birth and parts, have fallen by the ſword of Juſtice in the twinkling of an eye! But it may be God hath reſerved him to be a greater plague to this Nation, whoſe heart I fear is the ſeed-plot of

of ſedition and diviſion: True it is, he is a man of a penetrating judgement, quick wit and voluble tongue, bold and confident in all his undertakings: he is likewiſe peeviſh and paſſionate out of meaſure; affects popularity, and is of an implacable ſpirit, not to be appeaſed but with the bloud of his adverſaries: Nor can I deny but ſome of thoſe things he aimed at were honeſt and uſefull for the people, but he ſteer'd not the right courſe to attain thoſe ends.

The condition of the Engliſh affairs in *Scotland* was now much after this ſort; although the Engliſh had got into their poſſeſſion, moſt or all of the ſtrong Towns, Forts and Caſtles in the Lowlands, yet many incurſions were made thereinto by the Highlanders and ſuch like looſe and barbarous people, committing many outrages, ſpoils and cruell murthers upon the people

ple and ſouldiers in ſtragling parties; and forthwith would betake themſelves to ſuch inacceſſible faſtneſſes, that they could not be purſued: The like they do yet daily in great numbers, and are headed by *Glencarne*, *Atholl*, *Seafort* and others; the laſt of which was ſo bold as to ſend a Summons to a Ship that lay at Anchor at *Lewis Iſland* (having before ſurprized 7 or 8 men that went aſhore for Proviſions) which Summons is as followes. The ſtate of *Scotland.*

A Copy of the Summons.

BEing incited, not only by Conſcience and Honour, to ſtand firm to the Principles of Loyalty; but alſo diſdaining even in rationall intereſt, to ſtoop to ſuch a wavering and ſervile Power as now Ruleth; I have laid hold on thoſe men come aſhore, as promoving the ſame: Wherefore I ſummon you to deliver your Veſſel for his Majeſties

Majesties service; and being certainly perswaded, that all or most part of you are with grief of heart imployed in such service; I do assure all that will voluntarily shun the unnecessary effusion of bloud by that surrender, shall have such fair quarter as is fitting for me to grant, and as your severall conditions do require, and according to your demeanours herein, you may expect to finde me your Friend accordingly.

SEAFORT.

For the Captain, Souldiers, Master and Mariners of the *Fortune*, These

The state of *Ireland*.

The affairs of *Ireland* were much after the same passe: for the English having reduced all the strong holds of that Country, and shipt away most of those *Irish* Rebels that (according to Proclamation) came in by such a time, for *Spain* and other parts; except such as were found guilty of the massacre of the Protestants at the first rebellion;

lion, who were in ſeverall places of that Nation tryed, condemned and executed, in great numbers) drave the reſt of the *Iriſh* into the Province of *Conaught*, and fell to appropriation out the Land of the other three Provinces, for the ſatisfaction of the Adventurers, and of the arrears of the Souldiery; but are in ſome meaſure ſtill moleſted by the outlaws of that Nation the *Tories*, Coſen-germans to the ancient *Picts* and *Redſhanks* of *Scotland*, and the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

The *Hollanders* (perceiving that nothing was to be got of the Engliſh but blowes, and ſenſible of their great loſſes) ſent four Commiſſioners into *England*, to ſet on foot the Treaty again, *viz.* Monſieur *Bevering*, *Newport*, *Youngſtall*, and *Vanderparre*, who ſoon after his arrivall departed this life: the reſt purſued their negotiations ſo cloſe, that we are not left altoge-

ther without hopes of an accommodation. Yet did not this Treaty produce either a ceſſation, or any intermiſſion of Arms, but all manner of hoſtility was exerciſed on both ſides, as appeared by another remarkable fight between the two Fleets during the Treaty, which it is like much quickned the ſame, the manner whereof was thus:

July 29. The Engliſh Scouts diſcovered a Dutch Fleet from the *Wielings* of about 95 ſaile of Men of Warre, upon which the Engliſh Fleet made what ſaile they could after them, which the enemy diſcerning ſtood away; yet by five a clock that evening, ſome of the Engliſh Frigots engaged them, and ſoon after 30 Ships or thereabouts got up and engaged, the reſt of the Fleet being aſtern; thoſe few bearing the whole brunt of that daies fight, till night came and forced both Fleets to retire: the Dutch were

were ſo ply'd in this firſt dayes engagement, that they were diſcovered to ſend away ſome of their maimed Ships in the night, and with their whole Fleet got by, ſtriving to make a conjunction with 25 ſail of ſtout Ships they expected out of the *Texil*; which by plying up towards them (undiſcerned by the Engliſh) they obtained: which conjunction the Engliſh (by reaſon of thick and foul weather) could not hinder by engagement nor otherwiſe. Next morning the Dutch with their new recruits, fell upon the Engliſh Fleet in a gallant poſture, and fought couragiouſly from 5 a clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, both Fleets paſſing through each other with much violence, endeavouring to burn, ſink and deſtroy one another, as if the whole buſineſſe ſhould have been decided by the event of this battell: yet the Dutch never

The Dutch & Engliſh Fleets engage.

went off, but with the loſſe of ſome of their Ships which were either ſunk or burnt; The *Garland* a ſtout Man of Warre (which the Dutch had formerly taken from the Engliſh) was laid aboard by the *Worceſter* Frigot and burnt: The *Tryumph* and the *Andrew* were clapt aboard by two or three Dutch fireſhips, and receiv'd ſome hurt in their ſails, but were quickly cleer'd of them, by the valour and induſtry of ſome particular men: The Dutch ſeeing themſelves in a declining poſture, many of their Ships being ſunk and burnt, and unwilling to abide a further hazard (their ſpirits being daunted) began to bear away with all the ſail they could make, and made directly for the *Texel*; ſo that it was not thought convenient by the Engliſh, to be too bold with the ſhore, not knowing how the wind might take them, many of their Ships being diſabled; but

The Dutch are put to flight, and many of their ſhips ſunk.

one

one or two ſmall Engliſh veſſels kept ſight of them till morning, and ſaw them ſteer into the *Texel* Harbor, Having Boats with lights to ſhew them the way in. Whereupon the Engliſh at a Councel of Warre, reſolved that the whole Fleet ſhould ſet ſail for *Sole-Bay*, to diſpoſe of ſuch Ships as were diſabled, as alſo of their wounded men and Priſoners. The loſſe which the Engliſh receiv'd at this fight, was as followes; 300 Men were ſlain outright, whereof 7 Captains, *Graves*, *Chapman*, *Taylor*, *Newman*, *Criſp*, *Owen* *Cox* and Capt. *Peacock*: they had alſo 700 wounded, of which 5 Captains, *Stokes*, *Seaman*, *Rous*, *Holland* and *Cubit*. The particular loſſe which the Dutch receiv'd, as to the number and quality of thoſe that were ſlain or wounded, came not to our knowledge: but the viſible loſſe they had, was of about 30 Men of Warre ſunk

and fired; their Renowned Lord Admirall *Van-Trumpe* was ſlain in the midſt of the engagement: and out of the Dutch Ships that lay ſinking in the Sea, the Engliſh took out 6 Captains, and about a thouſand other Priſoners. This was the ſaddeſt conflict that has hapned between the two Republicks, but a moſt ſeaſonable victory to the Engliſh, who I hope will not fail to make a good improvement thereof. For this piece of Service, the Parliament ordered, that Gold-Chains ſhould be given to Admirall *Blake* and *Monk*, as a mark of their favour, as alſo to Vice-Admirall *Pen*, and Rear-Admirall *Lawſon*; other Chains were ordered to be given to the other Flag-Captains, and Medals of Silver to the Officers of the Fleet. It was afterwards known by Letters out of *Holland*, that the Dutch loſt about 6000 Men in this engagement.

And

And now Reader (having brought thee well nigh to the period of my discourse, and hitherto entertain'd thee with the relation of things meerly Civill and Military:) I shall (according to my skill) give thee some accompt of the state of Religion, for these few years last past, which was such and in so many shapes, that no one form can be assigned thereto: for instead of an absolute conformity in matters of Religion, there was a generall nonconformity; Heresies being daily broached in every corner of the Land, which continually sprung up like *Hydra's* heads, one upon the neck of another, by which means the mindes of the people became unsetled and shaken in the Principles of Faith and Doctrine; each particular faction tracing a different track to finde the truth, whenas indeed there is but one way and one truth; the numbers & names where-

of if I should undertake to give you, I might reckon *ad infinitum:* viz. Independents, Anabaptists, and those of severall kindes; some for Imposition of hands, anointing with Oyl and washing of feet; and some against them. Brownists, Millenaries, Arminians, Socinians, Adamites, Diggers, Seekers, Shakers, Ranters, Enthusiasts, Arians, Pelagians, *cum multis aliis*: of all which I shall say only thus much, *Let them grow together till the harvest, least in plucking up the tares, you pull up the wheat also.*

This Parliament having sate about as many weeks as the other had done years, though in that time (to give them their due) they had made severall laudable Acts, and of great utility and advantage to the people, *viz.* An Act for taking off the Engagement; for taking off Fines from Original Writs and Declarations: for clearing of Publike

Debts,

Debts, and diſcovery of frauds and concealements due to the Commonwealth: as alſo an Act for Relief of Creditors and poor Priſoners, which of all others, was of greater concernment to the Nation then any thing they could do: Other Acts of leſſe moment they made alſo, which I ſhall forbear to mention. Yet in other things of no ſmall conſequence, there appeared ſuch confuſion in their councels, ſuch contrariety in their opinions, ſuch a diſſonancy in their actings, and diſparity in their aimes, that they ſeem'd to be a meer monſter with many heads; inſomuch that it was not expected their power (as then it ſtood) would continue unto the time prefixt.

For on the 10th of *Decemb.* 1653. the Parliament (having heard the Report of the Committee,

That they thought it fitting that Commiſſioners be ſent into all the Counties,

Counties, and inabled to eject ſcandalous and unable Miniſters; and alſo be impowred to ſettle able Miniſters in all void places.

That ſuch as are or ſhall be approved for publike Preachers of the Goſpel, ſhall have and enjoy ſuch maintenance as is already ſetled by Law.

That upon hearing and conſidering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Poſſeſſors of Donatives or appropriate Tythes; It is the opinion of this Committee, That the ſaid perſons have a Legall propriety in Tythes.) The Parliament, I ſay, having ſpent ſeverall daies in debate of this Report, *Decemb.* 10. put the firſt of theſe Reports to the Queſtion, *viz. Whether the Houſe doth agree with the firſt Clauſe of this Report?* which was carried in the Negative.

Munday *Decemb.* 12th ſomewhat early, the Houſe being ſate, a Gentleman

cleman ſtood up and moved; *That the ſitting of this Parliament, as then conſtituted, would not be for the good of the Commonwealth; and that therefore it was requiſite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall* Cromwell *the Powers which they received from him:* This motion being ſeconded by ſeverall other Members, the Houſe roſe, and the Speaker with many Members of the Houſe, departed and went to *Whitehall*; where they (being the greater number of the Members ſitting in Parliament) did by a Writing under their hands, reſigne unto his Excellency their ſaid Powers; and Mr Speaker, attended with the Members, did preſent the ſame to his Excellency accordingly.

The Parliament diſſolved, *Dec.* 12th 1653.

This was no ſooner done, but (after ſerious conſultation and debate about the emergent occaſions of the Land,) the Lord Generall *Cromwell* was (in the preſence of all the

the Judges and Juſtices of the ſeverall Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, the Lord Major and Aldermen of the City of *London*, with moſt of the chief Officers of the Army) ſworne Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and of all the Iſlands and Territories thereunto belonging: Severall Articles by which he is to govern the People being then read to him, to the performance whereof, he took a ſolmn Oath in the preſence of them all; the ſumme whereof was,

That he ſhould call a Parliament every three years. That the firſt ſhould be Sept. 3[d] 1654. *That he ſhould not diſſolve it untill they had ſite five moneths. That whatſoever Bill they ſhould paſſe, if he ſhould not ſigne it in* 20 *dayes, that then it ſhould paſſe without him. That he ſhould have a Councell*

Councell of ſelect Perſons to aſſiſt him, nor under 13, *nor above* 21. *That immediately after his Death, the Councell ſhall chooſe another Protector before they riſe. That no Protector for the future ſhall be Generall of the Army. That the Protector ſhall have power to to make Peace or Warre. That, with the conſent of his Councell, he may make Lawes which ſhall be binding till the next Seſſion of Parliament.* Theſe with many more particulars you may reade at large in the *Form of Government.*

Soon after this he was proclaim'd Lord Protector in the *Palace yard* at *Weſtminſter*, and by the Lord Major and Aldermen in their Scarlet gowns at the *Royall-Exchange*.

Not long after his Highneſſe the Lord Protector was by the City invited to a Feaſt at *Grocers-Hall*, the manner of whoſe reception was as followes.

He came from *Weſtminſter* in a Chariot

Chariot drawn with 6 Horſes in gallant equipage; before him rode his Life-Guard with moſt of his chief Officers, and ſome of his Councell; after them rode 2 Pages bareheaded in ſumptuous apparrell; after them about 12 Lackeys with velvet Caps in gray Liveries with ſilk and ſilver fringe; then came his Highneſſe, as aforeſaid, in a Chariot, clad in a dark coloured ſuit and cloak, attended by many of the Nobility in their Coaches with 6 Horſes: At *Templebarre* his Highneſſe was met by the Lord Major and Aldermen, where the Recorder of *London* ſaluted him with a pithy and excellent Speech. His Highneſſe then came out of his Chariot, put on a riding coat imbroidered with gold lace, and mounted on horſeback, two or three of his horſes of State being there led by: which done, the Lord Major took the City-Sword, and carried

carried it bareheaded from thence to *Grocers-Hall*, all the way whereof the ſeverall Companies in their Liveries ſate on both ſides the way, in railes ſet up on purpoſe, with Streamers ſticking up to diſtinguiſh each Company. After his Highneſſe had dined and banquet was ended, he conferr'd upon the Lord Major the Honour of Knighthood.

And now Reader have I brought my Story from the end of one Monarchy to the beginning of another: under which (if it pleaſe the wiſe diſpoſer of all things, as well as perſons, to grant us Peace, both at home and abroad) both thou and I may live to ſee happy dayes: and if it ſhall pleaſe God to ſpin out the thred of my life to ſome conſiderable length, I ſhall afford the world ſome other things of the like nature, but if not I am content to acquieſce in the good will of Him that dwelt in the Buſh, and ſo farewell.

FINIS.

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